



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

---

# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1957.

---

GLASGOW:

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# STAFF.

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### County Medical Officer of Health.

IAN C. MONRO, M.D., D.P.H.

### Depute Medical Officer of Health

DOUGLAS BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

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ROY R. HOUSTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

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ANDREW WILSON, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

### Sanitary Inspector.

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### Building Inspector.

ALEXANDER FRAME.

### Meat Inspector.

GEORGE MILNE

### Senior Food and Drugs Inspector.

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### Administrative Officer.

HARRY B. BROWN.

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A. M. BEATON, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

### Supervisor of Midwives.

MARY FRASER, R.G.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

### Supervisor of Home Helps.

MRS. F. MARGARET M'TAGGART, Dip. Social Science.

† Appointed 1/9/57.

### STAFFING

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death on 28th January, 1958, of the County Building Inspector, Mr. Alexander Frame. Mr. Frame joined the staff of the Department as a junior in May, 1913, so that at the time of his death he had served the Local Authority for  $44\frac{1}{2}$  years. Mr. Frame's progress through the various grades culminated in his appointment as County Building Inspector on 16/10/46. His genial disposition won him many friends. His diligence and ability earned him the respect of the members of the public he met in the course of his duties, as well as that of his colleagues in the Department. Our sincere sympathy goes out to Mrs. Frame in her bereavement.



TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND  
AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the County of Lanark for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

No change has yet been made in the form of the Report, but changes, dictated by the changing pattern of the work of the Department, are contemplated.

I am glad to be able to state that the rise in infantile mortality recorded in the last two Reports, has for the moment ceased. The rate for 1957 was 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, which must be compared with 34 in 1956, 31 in 1955, and 29 in 1954.

Last year I included a table here showing the ages at which infant deaths occurred, and I include it again, brought up to date.

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Deaths in first week	117	121	111	101	100	101	116
Deaths in second, third and fourth weeks	9	17	19	18	19	22	18
Deaths in second to twelfth months ...	60	80	63	62	87	110	104
Total Infant Deaths	188	218	193	181	206	233	238

I repeat last year's comment that the table shows that deaths in the first month of life remain very constant, while those in the rest of the first year have fallen. It might be more exact to say that deaths in the first week are now the constant, as deaths in the second to fourth weeks are about half the previous level and in the remainder of the first year are just over two-thirds of the previous level. Examination of the causes of infant deaths indicate that nearly six in every ten are the result of factors operating before or during birth. This is similar to previous experience and indicates that the main chance of saving infant life lies in the hands of those concerned with the supervision of pregnancy and parturition.

Three women died as the result of childbirth, one more than last year. This is, of course, half as many again, and the rate bears evidence of this. It is still a very low figure.

New cases of tuberculosis in which the diagnosis was established numbered 528, of which 488 were respiratory and 40 non-respiratory. Last year the figures were, respectively, 451 and 52. So there is a rise in the number of respiratory cases and a fall in the number of non-respiratory cases. It must be borne in mind that the rise in the respiratory cases—namely 37—must be offset against the 102 cases found in the Mass Radiography Campaign. The number under supervision is slightly higher at 4316, against 4279.

Infectious diseases were slightly less prevalent than in 1956. Dysentery was substantially more often notified, but food poisoning less so. Acute influenzal pneumonia was three and a half times as frequent, due to the pandemic of influenza. Poliomyelitis was less common, by about one-fifth. Scarlet fever was half as common again. Twice as many cases of whooping cough were notified. Deaths from infectious disease were slightly fewer, mainly because fewer persons died from pneumonia and tuberculosis.

In fact, the year 1957 presented no particular new problems, apart from the influenza outbreak, which was fortunately far less severe than it might have been. At the same time such success as was achieved in familiar fields does not warrant any complacency or relaxation of effort. The maintenance of the public health exacts perpetual watchfulness as part of its price.

Yours faithfully,

I. C. MONRO,

*County Medical Officer.*

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,  
HAMILTON, 29th July, 1958.

## STATISTICS

	Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population estimated, 1957 (June)	313,132	8,201	1,444	322,777
Live Births (corrected) ... ..	6,372	152	20	6,544
Illegitimate Births (corrected) ... ..	192	4	1	197
Still Births (corrected) ... ..	178	4	—	182
Deaths (corrected) ... ..	3,410	94	28	3,532
Infantile Deaths (corrected) ... ..	184	6	—	190
Marriages Registered ... ..	2,163	92	19	2,274

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 90,560 and 990 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward) ... ..	87,451	937
Burgh of Biggar ... ..	521	9
Burgh of Lanark ... ..	2,588	44
	<u>90,560</u>	<u>990</u>

**Statistical Tables.**—Table A shows the birth-rates and death-rates per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births.

TABLE A.

Year.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Infants under 1 year.	
					Deaths.	Death- rate.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	6,500	20·6	3,584	11·4	315	48
1951	5,962	18·9	3,644	11·6	237	40
1952	5,933	19·1	3,587	11·5	231	39
1953	6,008	19·2	3,410	10·9	205	34
1954	6,113	19·4	3,373	10·7	180	29
1955	6,257	19·7	3,481	11·0	194	31
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	6,055	19·2	3,499	11·1	209	34
1956	6,393	20·0	3,531	11·0	217	34
1957	6,544	20·3	3,532	10·9	189	29

The following is a summary of the principal causes of deaths, extracted from the Registrar-General's return:—

Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	53
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	4
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	547
Heart Diseases—					
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	51
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	1,019
Other Diseases of Heart	...	...	...	...	55
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	67
					1,192
Respiratory Diseases—					
Influenza	...	...	...	...	34
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	98
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	125
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	94
					351
Digestive System—					
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	30
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	9
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	...	...	26
Gastritis and Duodenitis	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	...	...	...	...	17
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	13
Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	16
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	8
					120
Nervous System—					
Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	482
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	6
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	48
					536

### Cancer

During 1957 the number of deaths attributed to Malignant Neoplasms was 547 compared with 536 in 1956. This total comprised 274 males and 273 females.

Details of the age and sex distribution with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the following page.



SITE OF LESION	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	Both Sexes
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	10
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum:																			
(a) Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	13
(b) Stomach and Small Intes-																			
tine including																			
Duodenum ...	—	—	1	5	10	15	14	12	57	—	—	—	—	3	14	17	19	53	110
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	1	3	3	5	4	16	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	4	15	31
(d) Liver and Biliary																			
passage ...	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	7	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	7	14
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7	13
(f) Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3
(g) Large Intes-																			
tine including																			
Bowel un-																			
specified ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	10	22	—	—	—	2	6	8	12	14	42	64
Respiratory Organs:																			
(a) Larynx ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6
(b) Trachea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Bronchus ...	—	—	—	4	15	20	9	4	52	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	6	58
(d) Lung ...	—	—	—	—	11	13	2	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	30
(e) Mediastinum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	6	6	3	26	26
Other Female																			
Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	3	14	14
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	16	8	10	50	50
Male																			
Genito-																			
urinary Organs	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	14	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Skin ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Other or Unspeci-																			
fied Sites ...	2	—	2	4	4	7	7	1	27	3	2	4	3	3	6	5	8	34	61
Kidney ...	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8
Totals ...	3	1	3	16	56	79	62	54	274	3	3	7	13	42	63	73	69	273	547

## PNEUMOCONIOSIS

During the year the number of deaths attributed to Pneumoconiosis was 72. In addition a total of 64 deaths occurred in which Pneumoconiosis was given as contributing to cause of death.

Details of the age distribution and nature of occupations are given in the following tables :—

## (a) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH.

	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
	3	15	20	21	59	Coal Miner
	—	1	2	—	3	General Labourer
	—	—	1	—	1	Steelworker
	—	—	1	—	1	Foundry Labourer
	—	1	—	—	1	Weir Attendant
	—	—	—	1	1	Brick Worker
	—	1	—	—	1	Acetylene Burner
	—	1	—	—	1	Aero Engine Factory Worker
	—	—	—	1	1	Quarryman
	—	1	—	—	1	Railway Goods Porter
	—	1	—	—	1	Electrician
	—	—	1	—	1	Upholsterer
Total	3	21	25	23	72	

## (b) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DEATH.

	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
	4	7	22	18	51	Coal Miner
	—	2	—	1	3	General Labourer
	—	1	2	—	3	Steelworker
	—	1	—	—	1	Lamplighter
	—	1	—	—	1	Cement Worker
	—	1	—	—	1	Gas Meter Factory Labourer
	—	1	—	—	1	Foundry Labourer
	—	1	—	—	1	Drapery Traveller
	—	1	—	—	1	Bricklayer
	—	1	—	—	1	Not known
Total	4	17	24	19	64	

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED  
DURING 1957.

				Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	15	8	1
Chickenpox	...	...	...	255	255	—
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	5	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	15	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	748	555	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2	1	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	43	42	—
Food Poisoning...	...	...	...	132	91	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	5	—	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	4	3	—
Measles	...	...	...	586	586	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	29	29	—
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	85	81	17
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	831	571	98
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	41	15	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	14	12	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	7	7	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	203	185	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	1	1	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	526	488	53
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	45	40	4
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1	1	—
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	3	2	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	621	614	1
Total	...	...	...	4,217	3,587	181

**Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,  
Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy.**

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

**Vaccination against Smallpox.**

The records submitted to this Department show that the number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows :—

PRIMARY VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.		
Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	General Medical Practitioners	Total	Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	General Medical Practitioners	Total
A ... 897	2,493	3,390	—	399	399
B ... —	—	—	1	387	388
C ... —	—	—	—	356	356
D ... 6	70	76	—	188	188
Total 903	2,563	3,466	1	1,330	1,331

A—Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th—10th day.

B—Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th—7th day.

C—Reaction greatest at 2nd—3rd day.

D—No local reaction.

In addition to the above figures one person was re-vaccinated but left the district without being inspected.

**Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.**

Table D1 shows the incidence of diphtheria during the past seven years with relative rates.

TABLE D I.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1951	.... 58	10	—	—	0.03	—
1952	.... 29	—	—	—	—	—
1953	.... 44	1	—	—	0.003	—
1954	... 32	1	—	—	0.003	—
1955	... 36	1	—	—	0.003	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	... 40	2	—	—	0.006	—
1956	... 32	2	2	100.0	0.006	0.062
1957	... 15	—	—	—	—	—

All notified patients were removed to hospital.

After admission the diagnosis was revised in respect of all the patients notified as follows:—tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 10; tracheitis 2; pharyngitis 1; flexner dysentery 1; negative 1.

During the year 24,000 units of antitoxin were supplied to two practitioners direct from the County Health Department.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

IMMUNISED FOR FIRST TIME.			RE-ACTIVATING DOSES.		
Local Health Authority's Medical Staff.	General Medical Practitioners.	Total	Local Health Authority's Medical Staff.	General Medical Practitioners.	Total
Pre-school					
Children 1,048	3,125	4,173	17	56	73
Scholars 1,775	190	1,965	6,873	444	7,317
Total	2,823	3,315	6,138	500	7,390

### Scarlet Fever.

Table D II shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past seven years, with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1951	.... 519	492	—	—	1.56	—
1952	.... 729	673	—	—	2.16	—
1953	.... 565	527	—	—	1.68	—
1954	... 403	380	—	—	1.2	—
1955	... 280	269	—	—	0.85	—
Quinquennial Average—						
1951-55	... 499	468	—	—	1.48	—
1956	... 322	302	—	—	0.94	—
1957	... 203	185	—	—	0.57	—

The number of patients removed to hospital was 148 or 72.9 per cent of all those notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	—	86	95	1	2	1	—	185

Altered diagnoses:—The diagnosis was revised in 18 of the patients removed to hospital as follows:—tonsillitis 6; bronchitis 2; dysentery 1; gastritis 1; arthritis 1; measles 4; allergy 1. In two instances no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.

Housing Accommodation relating to confirmed cases :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	4	12	55	37	17	5	—	130
Home	...	—	10	14	26	4	1	—	55
Total	...	4	22	69	63	21	6	—	185

### Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past seven years, with relative rates.

TABLE D III.

Year.		Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1951	....	6	5	—	—	0.016	—
1952	....	8	6	1	16.66	0.019	0.03
1953	....	5	3	—	—	0.009	—
1954	...	5	4	—	—	0.01	—
1955	...	12	10	—	—	0.031	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>							
1951-55	...	7	5	1	20.0	0.016	0.03
1956	...	4	2	—	—	0.006	—
1957	...	4	3	—	—	0.009	—

All four patients notified were removed to hospital and in one instance the diagnosis was not established.

The monthly and age incidence of cases was as follows :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	...	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ages	...	...	1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.			
Cases	...	...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—				3

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Fifteen notifications were received. Cases confirmed amounted to 8 with 1 death. All patients were treated in hospital. After observation the diagnosis was revised in 7 instances as follows:—pneumonia 1; meningitis 1; tonsillitis 2; gastro-enteritis 1; lymphocytic meningitis 1; pneumococcal meningitis 1.

### Pneumonia.

Nine hundred and sixteen patients were brought to the notice of the Department, 846 being notified and 70 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths. of these 652 were confirmed cases.

Six hundred and sixty-four patients or 72·48 per cent, were removed to hospital.

Table D IV shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the past seven years with relative rates. It should be remembered that deaths from influenzal pneumonia are not included in these figures.

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1951	.... 1,120	878	124	14·12	2·78	3·93
1952	.... 1,202	918	129	14·05	2·94	4·14
1953	.... 908	678	100	14·75	2·16	3·19
1954	.... 729	522	97	18·58	1·65	3·07
1955	... 823	551	91	16·51	1·73	2·87
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	... 956	709	108	15·23	2·25	3·42
1956	... 864	606	119	19·63	1·89	3·72
1957	... 916	652	98	15·03	2·03	3·04



**MORTALITY.**—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered \*98, giving a fatality-rate of 15·03, and a death-rate of 0·304 per 1,000 of the population.

\*This figure does not include 17 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, which, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, are included in the Influenzal Group.

The monthly distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is as follows :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	61	56	45	46	43	20	21	13	107	122	39	79	652
Deaths ...	5	7	9	11	3	5	7	4	11	18	12	6	98

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each group, are given in the following table :—

	All ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases—Primary ...	571	103	66	55	42	82	113	110
Influenzal ...	81	—	4	8	9	18	26	16
Total ...	652	103	70	63	51	100	139	126
Deaths ...	98	24	3	4	1	4	16	46
Fatality-rate ...	15·03	23·3	4·29	6·35	1·96	4·0	11·51	36·51

Of the 98 deaths from pneumonia, 10 had taken place before notification was received and 70 occurred in cases which were not notified at all.

Of the 652 cases, 251 were treated at home and 401 were treated in hospital.



### Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The incidence showed a substantial decrease from that of last year.

There were 41 notified cases, 15 of these being confirmed.

Table D V shows the prevalence of poliomyelitis during the past seven years with relative rates.

TABLE D V.

Year.		Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1951	....	35	22	1	4.54	0.07	0.03
1952	....	23	12	2	16.66	0.04	0.06
1953	....	73	58	2	3.44	0.18	0.06
1954	....	30	19	2	10.52	0.06	0.06
1955	...	85	50	2	4.0	0.157	0.06
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>							
1951-55	...	49	32	2	7.83	0.101	0.06
1956	...	56	29	—	—	0.09	—
1957	...	41	15	2	13.33	0.046	0.06

### INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table I shows the monthly and geographical distribution of the 15 confirmed cases.

POLIOMYELITIS—1957. TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Carmichael Parish</i>													
Douglas Water ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Symington Parish</i>													
Symington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Carlukie Parish</i>													
Carlukie ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Carnwath Parish</i>													
Forth ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Avondale Parish</i>													
Strathaven ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Dalserf Parish</i>													
Larkhall ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>East Kilbride</i>													
East Kilbride ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Cambusnethan Parish</i>													
Netherton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Cambuslang Parish</i>													
Cambuslang ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Old Monkland Parish</i>													
Baillieston ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lanark Burgh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Total ...	...	—	1	1	2	3	—	1	2	3	2	—	15

It will be observed that as in 1956 the cases were spread throughout the County.

The greatest number of cases occurred during the months of May and September.

#### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Table II shows the distribution of the cases according to age and sex.

# POLIOMYELITIS--1957.

TABLE II.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	8

The ratio of males to females was 7 to 8. No case was under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 9, occurred in the 1-5 age group.

All the confirmed cases were removed to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell. One patient was subsequently transferred to Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow, and died the day following admission.

The other 26 patients were removed to hospital and proved not to be suffering from Poliomyelitis.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

The Scheme for the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis was extended to include those born in the years 1955 and 1956. At the same time children born in the age group 1947 to 1954, inclusive, were given a further opportunity to register. This resulted in 12,538 additional names being put on the list. A further extension of the Scheme brought in the age groups 1943 to 1946, inclusive, 1957 (children 6 months and over), expectant mothers, general medical practitioners and their families, and certain members of hospital staffs, amounting to 15,019 persons being registered. The total number of persons awaiting vaccination at the end of the year was 32,106. Thus all children up to 15 years of age are eligible for registration for vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Hitherto vaccinations had been carried out exclusively by the County Health Department Medical Staff. General medical practitioners were, however, invited to participate in the Scheme as from January, and by the end of the year had completed 5,787 of the 13,363 vaccinations recorded.

The work proceeded smoothly, without incident, and there were no untoward results.

Table III on page 25 shows the number and age distribution of all children who received a course of two injections.

### **Poliomyelitis and Budgerigars.**

During the course of the year, the relationship between a fatal case of poliomyelitis and a partially paralysed budgerigar was brought to notice. Droppings from the cage yielded Poliovirus of the same type recovered from the human patient. Later, the virus was again recovered from cage droppings and from the intestines of the bird. This was the first occasion on which the virus was recovered from a budgerigar. Credit must go to the patient's mother for drawing attention to the relationship. The subsequent investigation shows what can be done by co-operation between the family doctor, public health department and virus laboratory. A note of the findings appeared in the "Lancet" of 8/3/58.

TABLE III

Month of Birth	Year of Birth										
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
Jan. ...	6	10	4	3	4	7	6	9	—	—	49
Feb. ...	6	3	9	8	1	1	1	3	—	—	32
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	4	6	3	5	1	1	6	—	—	—	26
May ...	187	191	188	201	80	40	50	56	—	—	993
June ...	348	295	331	340	150	129	156	108	—	—	1,857
July ...	571	554	580	565	241	191	220	178	—	—	3,100
Aug. ...	400	346	396	376	168	170	157	139	13	5	2,170
Sept. ...	284	245	245	278	113	105	92	85	6	5	1,458
Oct. ...	247	258	244	242	109	93	92	82	7	6	1,380
Nov. ...	216	190	188	173	98	53	82	44	19	18	1,081
Dec. ...	104	118	106	121	63	57	69	59	264	256	1,217
TOTAL ....	2,373	2,216	2,294	2,312	1,028	847	931	763	309	290	13,363

### Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two deaths—both cases discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths, one having been previously notified. No information was available regarding the other.

### Acute Infective Jaundice.

Five notifications—none confirmed.

### Whooping Cough.

During the year 621 notifications were received and of these 614 were confirmed cases. Twenty-three patients or 3·7 per cent. were removed to hospital.

Table D VI shows the prevalence of whooping cough during the past seven years with relative rates.

TABLE D VI.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths pe 10,000 Population
1951	.... 1,572	1,560	7	0·45	4·95	0·22
1952	.... 602	598	4	0·67	1·91	0·12
1953	.... 1,201	1,193	3	0·25	3·80	0·09
1954	... 744	741	—	—	2·35	—
1955	... 424	423	2	0·47	1·33	0·06
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	... 908	903	3	0·33	2·86	0·09
1956	... 1,205	1,200	—	—	3·75	—
1957	... 621	614	1	0·16	1·90	0·03

Condition of the patients was stated to be:—

Severe, 128; moderate, 232; mild, 231; not stated, 23; not whooping cough, 7; Total, 621.

Of the 23 patients removed to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 7 instances as follows:—bronchitis, 3; pneumonia, 2; negative, 2.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	94	314	203	1	1	1	—	614

Particulars received in respect of immunisation against whooping cough were :—

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.	No Information.
86	12	500	16

In the 86 immunised cases coming to our knowledge 11 were classified as severe, 20 as moderate, and 55 as mild.

### Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 1,453 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters as follows :—

Measles	...	...	586	Ringworm	...	...	13
Scabies	...	...	129	Itch	...	...	—
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	Impetigo	...	...	23
Eczema	...	...	5	German Measles	...	...	21
Mumps	...	...	420	Chickenpox	...	...	255

### Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Treatment given (a) at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
(b) Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

### Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is a function of the Western Regional Hospital Board, and clinics are held at three centres, viz., Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge; Oak Lodge, Hamilton; and Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell.

The following figures, furnished by the Executive Medical Officer, V.D. Services, give the number of new cases from the County dealt with during the past seven years:—

Year		Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific Condition		Total
					Venereal Infection	other than Venereal	
1951	...	20	14	—	28	68	130
1952	...	17	28	—	37	67	149
1953	...	11	42	—	32	76	161
1954	...	9	42	—	53	63	167
1955	...	9	25	—	39	55	128
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>							
1951-55	...	13	30	—	37	65	145
1956	...	6	21	—	25	40	92
1957	...	7	22	—	22	49	100



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### *Lunacy.*

Throughout the year the Authorised Officers initiated or recorded the admission of 401 patients to Mental Hospitals, of which number 396 were admissions to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of the total number, 272 persons were admitted on a voluntary basis and did not require certification. The total number given here is not necessarily the actual number of admissions made as it may happen that the Courts or relatives of patients may arrange admissions otherwise than through the Authorised Officers.

Twenty-four patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital and supervisory visitation was undertaken by Visiting Medical Officers and Authorised Officers. Four patients were placed under guardianship during the year, having previously had a period of probation. Where required, reports were given to the Medical Superintendent on the home conditions of patients to enable him to decide on the question of liberation on probation of patients or to ensure that, on discharge, the patients had a satisfactory home to which to go.

### *Mental Deficiency.*

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimations were received from the Education Authority of 10 children who had been found to be ineducable and untrainable and of 2 children who, having attended a Special School or Centre until attaining the age of 16 years, were considered to possibly require to be further dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts after leaving school. Each home was visited and reported upon with the result that 2 children were admitted to Mental Deficiency Institutions and 3 had their names placed on a waiting list for admission. No action was taken in respect of the remaining 7 children as the parents undertook to be responsible for their proper care and maintenance.

Three children under the age of 5 years were also reported by the parents, in association with the family doctor, for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions and their names placed on the waiting list for admission.

During the year, 18 admissions to Mental Deficiency Institutions were effected, 8 of these being persons under the age of 16 years and 10 over that age. The number at present on the waiting list for vacancies in Institutions is 22, of whom 3 are under the age of 5 years, 8 aged 5 to 16 years, and 11 over 16 years of age.

Special visits were made by the Authorised Officers in 106 instances where reports were required by the General Board of Control with a view to assessing the care and supervision which would be available to Mental Defectives presently in Institutions in the event of their being considered for discharge on licence. The normal visitation and supervision of boarded out Mental Defectives on the Register of the County was also carried out throughout the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

DEATH RATES.—The following table shows the death rates per thousand of the population for the year 1939 and the average for quinquennial periods 1941-45, 1946-50 and 1951-55, and for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957.

(The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957
Respiratory	·49 (·54)	·59 (·62)	·67 (·60)	·27 (·25)	·17 (·17)	·20 (·14)	·16 (·13)
Non-Respiratory	·15 (·16)	·19 (·20)	·12 (·10)	·05 (·03)	·04 (·02)	·03 (·02)	·02 (·01)

Return of number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death.

	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis ... ..	42	11	2	2
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death ... ..	10	3	1	1
Notified less than 1 month before death ... ..	—	1	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death ... ..	4	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death ... ..	1	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death ... ..	1	—	—	—
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death ... ..	2	—	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death ... ..	24	7	1	1
Total ... ..	42	11	2	2

## Incidence.

NEW CASES.—Return of cases notified during the year.

		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS									
		Age-Groups									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	... { Males	—	12	19	55	42	45	47	38	23	2
	Females	—	7	27	90	60	38	7	5	11	2
	Total	—	19	46	145	102	83	54	43	34	5
Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	2	2	7	3	—	3	1	1	
	Females	—	—	4	4	9	2	3	2	1	
	Total	1	2	6	11	12	2	6	3	2	
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	14	21	62	45	45	50	39	24	3
	Females	—	7	31	94	69	40	10	7	12	2
	Total	1	21	52	156	114	85	60	46	36	5

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statement :—

		NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS									
		Age-Groups									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	... { Males	—	12	18	53	38	39	44	34	21	2
	Females	—	6	23	86	60	35	6	5	8	2
	Total	—	18	41	139	98	74	50	39	29	4
Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	2	1	6	2	—	1	1	1	
	Females	—	—	4	4	9	2	3	2	1	
	Total	1	2	5	10	11	2	4	3	2	
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	... { Males	1	14	19	59	40	39	45	35	22	2
	Females	—	6	27	90	69	37	9	7	9	2
	Total	1	20	46	149	109	76	54	42	31	5

The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during 1939, and average for quinquennial periods 1941-45, 1946-50, 1951-55; and for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, and how the 1957 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

						Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939	...	...	...	...	...	316	216
1941-45	...	...	...	...	...	463	253
1946-50	...	...	...	...	...	630	199
1951-55	...	...	...	...	...	483	107
1955	...	...	...	...	...	450	74
1956	...	...	...	...	...	451	52
1957	...	...	...	...	...	526	45
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)							238
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)							35
Mass miniature radiography (General Public)							
including office and other staffs							205
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—							
School Staffs							—
National Service Recruits							5
Emigrants							5
Total							488

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 90 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

The types of the new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification:—

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957
Superficial Glands	61	99	68	34	18	9	15
Abdomen	42	33	23	12	6	5	3
Bones and Joints	59	59	60	23	10	18	13
Meninges	39	41	32	19	15	4	3
Special Organs	9	12	13	14	25	16	11
Lupus	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
General	4	6	1	—	—	—	—
	216	253	199	102	74	52	45

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 402 cases, or 76 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 145 cases, or 36 per cent., and negative results in 257 cases, or 64 per cent.

No examination of the spit was made in 124 cases, or 24 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons:—No Spit, 118; Died before or soon after notification, 6.

The housing conditions of confirmed new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were as follows:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total cases ...	18	81	169	158	61
Bed to self ...	—	11	19	6	6
Room to self ...	—	19	71	75	35

The number of cases confirmed for respiratory tuberculosis was 488, the above table shows 487, the remaining 1 being an institutional case.

### Cases on Record.

			Cases in Dis- trict at begin- ning of Year	New Cases	CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER				Cases not yet Con- firmed	Con- firmed Cases in Dis- trict at end of Year
					Died	Disease Arr'ted	Diag. Re- vised	Left Dis- trict		
<i>Respiratory.</i>										
1939	...	...	832	316	171	14	32	38	10	883
1952	...	...	2,884	501	100	97	31	101	8	3,048
1953	...	...	3,056	462	97	78	22	100	10	3,211
1954	...	...	3,221	559	87	174	28	160	1	3,330
1955	...	...	3,331	543	77	193	23	107	1	3,473
1956	...	...	3,474	555	84	231	17	123	—	3,574
1957	...	...	3,574	616	75	263	25	136	—	3,691
<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>										
1939	...	...	936	216	52	53	47	27	16	957
1952	...	...	1,039	104	19	84	28	21	6	985
1953	...	...	991	130	22	66	14	20	9	990
1954	...	...	999	91	13	102	9	49	4	913
1955	...	...	917	86	15	87	7	18	—	876
1956	...	...	876	58	10	203	3	12	1	705
1957	...	...	706	50	7	102	2	20	—	625

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1957, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis :—

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
1. Respiratory	Males	1	49	166	545	394	255	186	113	41	1,750
	Females	4	36	166	883	546	206	63	25	12	1,941
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	3	54	74	76	43	20	10	10	4	294
	Females	1	37	71	97	69	28	15	11	2	331
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory ...		9	176	477	1,601	1,052	509	274	159	59	4,316

The following statement shows the number of contacts given to the School Health Department ; the number of contacts returned to the Tuberculosis Officer for reasons stated below :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Given to S.H.D. ...	180	148	112	82	95	138
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer ...	166	131	143	87	120	144
Left School ...	135	106	124	74	108	115
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register ...	2	3	2	—	2	—
For further investigation	8	9	6	3	8	9
Left district ...	18	13	11	10	2	19
Died ...	3	—	—	—	—	1



## Treatment.

Table showing number of respiratory cases which received Hospital treatment.

				NUMBER OF PATIENTS				
				In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Under 15 years	...	{	Male	12	19	25	1	5
			Female	12	22	25	1	5
15-45 years	...	{	Male	85	128	142	5	66
			Female	103	156	185	3	71
45 years and over	...	{	Male	35	85	78	11	31
			Female	7	20	19	2	6
Total	...	...		254	430	474	23	187

Hospital beds occupied by cases from the area as at 31st December, 1952, and in subsequent years were :—

					Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1952	...	...	...	...	408	97
1953	...	...	...	...	423	90
1954	...	...	...	...	413	102
1955	...	...	...	...	356	84
1956	...	...	...	...	254	51
1957	...	...	...	...	187	41



### Re-housing of Affected Families.

Total number of applications received during the year	...	207
Number of Group I recommendations ...	...	113
Number of Group II recommendations	...	90
Number of Group III recommendations	...	4
Total number of houses allocated during the year	...	142
Number of Group I cases rehoused	...	110
Number of Group II cases rehoused	...	29
Number of Group III cases rehoused	...	3
Number of recommendations cancelled during the year	...	62

Total number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing at the end of the year—241.

		PERIOD OF WAITING				
	TOTAL	Under 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	Over 18 months	
Spit positive cases ...	153	17	27	25	84	
Spit negative cases	88	16	26	8	38	
Total	241	33	53	33	122	

### Domiciliary Care.

Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive Institutional treatment, were kept under supervision by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurse Health Visitors in co-operation with the family doctor.

Health Visitors paid visits as undernoted :—

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956	1957
Number of visits	12,278	16,476*	27,020*	34,638*	37,608	40,936	34,755
*Average.							

*Home Nursing.*—District Nurses paid 8,415 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

*Domestic Helps.*—Home Helps attended at 76 tuberculous households during the year.

*Supply of Bed and Bedding and Nursing Requisites on loan.*—The Central Store issued 33 outfits of bed and bedding and 17 other articles on loan to tuberculous patients.

*Additional Nourishment.*—Free extra nourishment was supplied as under :—

				Cases	Cost	Quantity
1950	...	...	...	2,128	£19,373	120,655 gallons Milk
1951	...	...	...	2,015	£19,535	107,660 gallons Milk
1952	...	...	...	1,900	£20,837	97,617 gallons Milk
1953	...	...	...	1,786	£20,528	91,929 gallons Milk
1954	...	...	...	1,706	£18,987	83,970 gallons Milk
1955	...	...	...	1,553	£16,550	73,280 gallons Milk
1956	...	...	...	1,226	£14,982	60,580 gallons Milk
1957	...	...	...	1,227	£14,249	52,130 gallons Milk

### Rehabilitation.

During the year 93 Respiratory cases had D.P.1 (X) completed and forwarded to the Disablement Resettlement Officer under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

*Ex-Service Patients.*—At the end of the year there were 207 “accepted” pensioners on the Register.

### Contact Investigation.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.—The special B.C.G. and Contact Clinics, established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Strathaven, Shotts, Blantyre, Lanark, Carlisle and Bellshill have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Whenever circumstances allow the necessary segregation of vaccinees, B.C.G. vaccination of those agreeable and medically suitable is carried out. The response has been good and there appears generally to be a desire for vaccination when its aims are explained by the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse Health Visitor.

Segregation is achieved by (a) the infecting case being out of the house, (b) the vaccinee being out of the infectious house, (c) vaccinee being in hospital for some other reason.

Special arrangements have been made to achieve, soon after their birth, the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers without initial tuberculin testing.

The following are the numbers of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year :—

I.—NUMBER OF CONTACTS TUBERCULIN TESTED UNDER THE B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME.

Result		AGE GROUPS												Total tests performed	
		Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and over			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Positive	...	27	22	80	82	71	77	54	54	13	13	1	—	246	248
Negative	...	101	119	148	152	90	86	34	40	6	5	—	—	379	402
Total	...	128	141	228	234	161	163	88	94	19	18	1	—	625	650

Since there is at present no preventorium accommodation available many of the tests were initial ones only. The number of negatives would likely be reduced in pre-vaccination tests.

II.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Nurses        ...        ...	21	257	7	64	4	55
(2) Medical students        ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts        ...        ...	625	650	379	402	237	225
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:— (a) School leavers        ... (b) New born babies        —	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others        ...        ...	132	161	108	106	58	60

There have been no complicated reactions to vaccination and all vaccinees have shown a tuberculin conversion.

### Mass Radiography Campaign.

In September, 1957, a Mass Radiography Campaign was held in the VIth, VIIth and IXth County Districts. This formed the first half of the County's contribution to the Scottish Mass Radiography Campaign. The second half is scheduled to take place in September, 1958, and a full analysis of the results of the Campaign will appear later. Let it suffice for the moment to state that 48,000 persons were examined, and 52 previously unsuspected cases of tuberculosis discovered. In addition 50 unsuspected cases were discovered in Glasgow, amongst residents in Lanarkshire, suggesting that a further 45,500 Lanarkshire residents were examined in Glasgow.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The births registered, corrected for transfers, were as follows :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
<i>Alive—</i>				
Legitimate ... 6,347	6,544	3,264	3,083	20.3
Illegitimate ... 197		95	102	
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	182	103	79	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 7,016.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
90	2,763	—	13	4,150	7,016

In addition 9 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents, giving a gross total of 7,025. Of this figure 6,812 were live-born and 213 were stillborn.

TABLE M 1.

## BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1957.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS				NUMBER OF VISITS				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT				INFANT DEATHS						
	Registered		Notified		First (0-1 Year)	Subsequent Children (0-5 Years)	Mothers Special	Total	Doctor alone or with Handy- woman	Doctor & Mid- wife	Mid- wife	B.B.A.	Insti- tution	Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Stillborn	Legiti- mate												Illegiti- mate	Alive	Still- born	
No. I	99	2	2	—	104	2	185	279	1,771	4	—	2,239	1	17	36	—	70	2	19.8
No. II	261	8	8	—	273	8	473	282	4,785	10	286	5,836	1	25	124	1	151	6	22.3
No. III	385	7	11	—	397	10	794	846	4,231	5	157	6,033	1	34	163	9	254	15	38.3
No. IV	511	18	21	—	536	22	1,076	1,884	9,513	90	917	13,480	3	49	204	6	334	22	41.6
No. V	686	21	15	—	711	15	1,717	1,979	11,585	283	587	16,151	18	66	335	8	603	23	32.5
No. VI	2,020	53	84	1	2,085	85	3,074	2,870	19,012	109	1,285	26,350	—	35	600	10	772	32	15.4
No. VII	562	13	10	1	582	13	1,049	1,021	6,948	201	879	10,098	—	66	213	2	343	27	47.0
No. VIII	563	16	22	2	588	24	1,155	981	8,790	42	824	11,792	2	13	190	15	488	23	39.7
No. IX	1,153	23	26	2	1,183	27	2,296	2,312	16,174	274	2,075	23,161	4	94	416	15	840	34	28.9
Biggar Burgh	12	—	—	—	13	—	24	97	253	—	—	374	—	3	8	—	13	1	83.3
Lanark Burgh	327	10	7	—	340	7	370	276	878	31	85	1,640	—	12	18	1	67	5	14.8

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

Corrected live births registered ... 6,544  
 Corrected still births registered ... 182  
 Corrected infant deaths registered ... 190

\*Not corrected for transfers.

NOTE:—The total "First Visits" (0-5 years) represents the number of children visited during the year.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,590 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 22 (0.3%) were attended by medical practitioners alone; 391 (5.9%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,281 (34.6%) by certified midwives; 3,834 (58.2%) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 62 (1.0%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 213 and the Health Visitor enquired into 163 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—doctor alone 8 (4.9%); doctor and midwife 23 (14.1%); midwife 26 (15.9%); 5 (3.1%) were born before the arrival of an attendant. Institution cases 101 (62.0%).

The classification of the attendants at birth (including stillbirths) is as follows:—

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	34.2%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	6.1%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	0.4%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	58.3%
B.B.A. ...	...	...	...	1.0%

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 190 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 29.0 per 1,000 live births.



Table M. II. shows the deaths arranged according to group causes and age periods.

TABLE M. II.

Cause of Death.	AGE PERIODS										Rate per 1,000 live births.
	Weeks.					Months.					
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total. -4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total. -12	
1. Prematurity ...	17	—	—	—	17	2.5	—	—	—	17	2.5
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	2	—	—	—	2	0.3	—	—	—	2	0.3
Congenital Malformation ...	19	3	1	—	23	3.4	5	2	1	32	4.8
Congenital Heart ...	3	1	1	1	6	0.9	1	1	—	8	1.2
Atelectasis ...	48	—	—	—	48	7.2	1	—	—	49	7.3
Injury at Birth ...	16	—	—	—	16	2.4	—	—	—	16	2.4
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	—	—	—	1	0.1	1	—	1	3	0.4
3. Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	0.8
4. Pneumonia ...	3	—	1	2	6	0.9	5	8	4	25	3.7
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	0.4
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	1	1	0.1	—	1	—	2	0.3
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	1	0.1	—	—	—	1	0.1
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	0.3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.1
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Causes	6	1	—	—	7	1.0	5	7	2	23	3.4
	116	5	3	4	128	18.9	24	21	10	190	28.1



# INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The death rate of infants under 1 year at various periods since 1891 is shown in the following table :—

				County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1891-1895	...	...	...	124.1	126.3
1911-1915	...	...	...	112.0	112.9
1931-1935	...	...	...	80.5	80.7
1936-1940	...	...	...	76.6	75.8
1941-1945	...	...	...	68.4	67.7
1946-1950	...	...	...	48.2	46.9
1951-1955	...	...	...	34.5	32.9
1956	...	...	...	33.9	28.6
1957	...	...	...	29.0	28.6

## DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

Throughout the year there were 9 cases of death occurring during pregnancy or within 4 weeks after confinement. Of these cases 3 were accepted by the Registrar-General as maternal deaths, i.e. the primary cause of death was related to pregnancy. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.4 per 1,000 births. In the remaining cases the pregnancy has been regarded as incidental.

The rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1954 and for each year thereafter are as follows:—

				County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1910-1914	...	...	...	4.93	5.8
1915-1919	...	...	...	4.61	6.1
1920-1924	...	...	...	6.83	6.3
1925-1929	...	...	...	5.82	6.6
1930-1934	...	...	...	6.28	6.2
1935-1939	...	...	...	4.34	5.2
1940-1944	...	...	...	4.60	3.9
1945-1949	...	...	...	2.12	2.0
1950-1954	...	...	...	1.30	1.0
1955	...	...	...	0.31	0.5
1956	...	...	...	0.30	0.5
1957	...	...	...	0.40	0.5

Table M III gives the attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M III.

Centres.			No. of Sessions	Total Attendances.		
				Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year. Over 1 year.	
Airdrie ...	...	...	22	9	117	61
Baillieston ...	...	...	46	46	1,998	419
Bellshill ...	...	...	49	50	1,858	635
Bishopbriggs ...	...	...	48	6	942	259
Blantyre ...	...	...	49	46	1,241	326
Cadzow ...	...	...	48	30	714	238
Cambuslang ...	...	...	48	48	1,281	334
Carluke ...	...	...	23	19	655	162
Chapelhall ...	...	...	22	12	368	93
Chryston ...	...	...	48	12	1,037	276
East Kilbride ...	...	...	46	5	1,357	186
Lanark ...	...	...	48	10	810	209
Larkhall ...	...	...	46	80	1,622	326
Lesmahagow ...	...	...	48	4	928	520
Newarthill ...	...	...	48	15	1,148	410
Newmains ...	...	...	48	33	1,197	563
New Stevenston ...	...	...	48	14	1,445	151
Shotts ...	...	...	50	35	1,471	493
Strathaven ...	...	...	22	7	278	158
Tannochside ...	...	...	46	17	839	293
Uddingston ...	...	...	48	15	1,585	496
			901	513	22,891	6,608

Table M IV gives the attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M IV.

Centres.			No. of Sessions.	Total Attendances.		
				Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year. Over 1 year.	
Auchinloch	...	...	22	35	102	48
Bankhead	...	...	20	1	144	102
Biggar	...	...	22	9	139	26
Blackwood	...	...	20	1	178	38
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	23	23	275	61
Calderbank	...	...	23	22	223	39
Carmyle	...	...	23	2	546	86
Carstairs Junction	...	...	22	2	181	33
Cleland	...	...	21	—	286	54
Coalburn	...	...	23	2	189	15
Douglas	...	...	23	—	265	11
Douglas Water	...	...	22	13	299	126
Forth	...	...	22	—	599	27
Glenboig	...	...	22	7	172	71
Harthill	...	...	22	22	452	76
Law	...	...	22	1	453	52
Newton	...	...	19	1	46	8
Overtown	...	...	22	8	254	59
Salsburgh	...	...	22	11	253	34
Shettleston	...	...	22	20	508	155
Stonehouse	...	...	18	1	253	28
			455	181	5,817	1,149

Table M V shows the number of sessions held and the number of visits made by Mothers, Infants and Children.

TABLE M V.  
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	No of Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.			
		Ante-natal		Post-natal and others.		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.	
		First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.
Airdrie ...	22	—	—	8	9	49	78	39	60
Baillieston ...	46	—	—	41	46	274	651	88	202
Bellshill ...	49	—	—	37	50	214	488	100	193
Bishopbriggs ...	48	1	1	4	5	101	314	16	56
Blantyre ...	49	2	3	38	43	188	447	91	201
Cadzow ...	48	—	—	28	30	61	144	56	107
Cambuslang ...	48	2	2	43	46	248	589	148	249
Carluke ...	23	8	8	11	11	68	97	22	47
Chapelhall ...	22	—	—	12	12	57	108	31	57
Chryston ...	48	1	1	10	11	118	350	79	187
East Kilbride ...	46	1	1	4	4	238	608	90	126
Lanark ...	48	1	1	9	9	72	144	32	75
Larkhall ...	46	—	—	76	80	155	338	78	155
Lesmahagow ...	48	—	—	4	4	48	95	32	78
Newarthill ...	48	1	2	11	13	160	367	51	148
Newmains ...	48	—	—	29	33	128	378	60	120
New Stevenston ...	48	—	—	8	14	144	323	41	95
Shotts ...	50	—	—	34	35	217	711	93	191
Strathaven ...	22	—	—	7	7	35	67	35	73
Tannochside ...	46	1	1	13	16	118	263	35	70
Uddingston ...	48	1	1	14	14	173	517	59	141
	901	19	21	441	492	2,866	7,077	1,276	2,640

## DENTAL TREATMENT — MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Dental Officers attended once per month at the major Child Welfare Centres to carry out routine dental inspection of expectant mothers, mothers within a year of their confinements and pre-school children. Cases requiring treatment are referred to the appropriate dental clinic.

Details of the inspections at the Centres and of the treatment given at the Clinics are shown in the report of the Chief Dental Officer on page 121.

## TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

At the various Health Institutes, Squint Clinics are held periodically and deal with cases referred either by General Practitioners or through the Child Welfare Centres. Mothers are continually encouraged by the Health Visitors to have eye defects in their children treated as early as possible.

The following statement summarises the work in connection with the treatment of squint cases :—

Cases examined at			First Cases.	Spectacles supplied.	Re-examined.
Baillieston	...	...	14	9	136
Bellshill	...	...	65	47	265
Blantyre	...	...	19	22	133
Cambuslang	...	...	40	20	204
Lanark	...	...	23	26	123
Larkhall	...	...	17	23	127
Shotts	...	...	19	14	61
			197	161	1,049

## PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

The Paediatric Clinic is held weekly at Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, where the advice of a Consultant Paediatrician is available. Many general practitioners avail themselves of this service and cases are also referred from the local Child Welfare Centres. In each instance, full information is passed both to the child's own doctor and the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year, 313 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 436, giving a total of 749 attendances.

## EAR NOSE, AND THROAT AILMENTS.

Patients are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon through their family doctor or from the local Child Welfare Centres.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
21	183	22	140	116

## PREMATURE BABIES.

The special service for the nursing of premature babies has continued throughout the year. The nurse operating it paid 36 first visits and 1,120 re-visits. Her services are available at the request of the general practitioners who continue to make full use of the scheme.

Special equipment may be provided on loan from the Central Store and special food is supplied if requested on medical grounds.

## MEDICAL COMFORTS.

STATEMENT showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age, under the Scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children, during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

					Mothers.	Children.
Number of persons supplied with						
Medical Comforts					51	1,786
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>						
Ferri. et Ammon. Cit.	...	...	...	...	558 ozs.	
Syr. Ferri. Phos.	...	...	...	...	132 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	...	...	1,413 ozs.	
Virol	...	...	...	...	368 lbs.	
Virolax	...	...	...	...	174 lbs.	
Malt and Oil	...	...	...	...	30½ lbs.	
Maltoline with Iron	...	...	...	...	336 lbs.	
Adexolin	...	...	...	...	2,873 bottles (¼ oz.)	
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	6 ozs.	
Colliron	...	...	...	...	458 ozs.	
Minadex	...	...	...	...	2,433 ozs.	
Total Cost					£304	8s. 4½d

## WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods continues to be undertaken from the same centres as formerly with one exception, a sub-post office having discontinued the issue of foods during the year. There, the demand was so meagre that it did not justify seeking other premises for distribution. Consequently there are now 80 Distribution Centres and from these distribution has proceeded fairly smoothly and no undue difficulties have been encountered.

The following table shows the extent of the uptake of the foods during the years 1956 and 1957:

			National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A. & D. Tablets	Orange Juice
			Tins	Bottles	Packets	Bottles
1956	...	...	286,847	50,425	9,780	204,431
1957	...	...	228,363	44,951	9,146	217,521

Both years included 52 weeks' issue. The weekly average issue of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and A. & D. Tablets showed a decrease of 1,115 tins, 106 bottles and 12 packets respectively, while Orange Juice showed an increase of 251 bottles compared with the previous year. The cost of National Dried Milk was increased from 10½d. to 2¼d. per tin as from 21st March, 1957, which may account partly for the fairly large decrease in the number of tins issued.

## DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.		Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill	...	5.10.42	36.4	24.7	5,978
Cambuslang	...	12.10.42	34.0	28.4	6,878
Baillieston	...	1. 3.43	27.6	18.2	4,398
Blantyre	...	19. 4.43	29.7	23.0	5,558
Larkhall	...	17. 5.43	26.0	23.0	5,562
*Newmains	...	1.11.43	27.5	17.7	4,239

\* Closed 24-12-57



## DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

A list of the District Nursing Associations undertaking Health Visiting work is given in the following statement which also gives the number of children visited and the total number of visits during the year :—

					No. of Children Visited	Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Biggar	...	...	...	...	226	536	762
Carmichael-Anstruther	...	...	...	...	109	368	477
Carnwath	...	...	...	...	156	516	672
Clydeside	...	...	...	...	245	836	1,081
Crawford	...	...	...	...	133	254	387
Forth	...	...	...	...	471	1,209	1,680
Leadhills	...	...	...	...	23	61	84
Quarter	...	...	...	...	52	280	332
Stonehouse	...	...	...	...	345	454	799
					1,760	4,514	6,274

## Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are now eight nursing homes registered by the Local Authority, one with 14 beds having ceased to function during the year. Seven are fully registered and one holds a provisional certificate pending full registration on the completion of various alterations and the compliance with certain conditions. The total number of patients who can be accommodated in County Nursing Homes is now 217.

The homes continue to be utilised mainly for the care of the elderly and are therefore fulfilling a very useful purpose. Visits of inspection were made by the County Medical Officer and his medical staff.



### Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.

*Practising Midwives.*—During the year 80 midwives (74 resident within and 6 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 12th February, 1958. All are in possession of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland.

The distribution of the practising midwives according to the District Council Areas is as follows:

District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.
No. I	...	...	...	3	No. VII	...	...	...	9
No. II	...	...	...	6	No. VIII	...	...	...	4
No. III	...	...	...	7	No. IX	...	...	...	13
No. IV	...	...	...	9	Lanark Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. V	...	...	...	6	Biggar Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. VI	...	...	...	13	Resident outwith County	...	...	...	6

*Change of Address.*—Nil.

*Inspection of Midwives.*—The routine visits of inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 1,172.

*Attendance by unqualified persons.*—Nil.

*Infantile Deaths.*—The total number of infantile deaths uncorrected was 190. In 121 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days; 31 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 90 in institutions. The causes of death were as follows:—Atelectasis 48; Congenital Malformations 22; Prematurity 17; Injury at Birth 16; Congenital Heart 4; Pneumonia 3; Congenital Hydrocephalus 2; Infantile Convulsions 1; Atrophy Debility and Marasmus 1; Other Causes 7.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.*—The total number of cases was 42; 31 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 11 in institutions.

*Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.*—The total number of cases was 22. Of these 15 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 7 in Institutions.

*Stillbirths.*—The total number of stillbirths was 163; 62 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 101 in institutions.

*Liability to be a Source of Infection.*—Notifications were received from Midwives as follows: Puerperal Pyrexia 4;

*Form of having laid out a dead body.*—1.

*Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.*—275 Cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

*Form of Notification of Death.*—Nil.

*Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.*—Five notifications were received referring to patients whose housing conditions were very unsuitable. All these patients received special visits. Four were persuaded to have their confinements in hospital; the remaining one was confined at home under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

*Form of Notification of Patient's Failure to Follow Advice.*—Nil.

*Form of Sending for Medical Assistance.*—Nil.

### Domiciliary Midwifery.

Under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, it is the duty of the Health Authority to make adequate arrangements for the provision to women of the services in their homes of certified midwives.

The number of cases dealt with under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 3,208. Of this number 2,810 women were confined at home, and, in addition, attendance was provided in connection with 398 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of cases booked during the year was 3,221.

The fees payable to private practising midwives during the year were as follows :—

Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
£4,695 0 10	£29 16 3	£4,724 17 1

*Attendance of Individual Midwives.*—The average number of confinements attended by the midwives was as follows :—

	Total Confinements.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives ... ..	1,242	62.1
Private Practising Midwives ... ..	713	89.1
District Nursing Associations ... ..	855	25.9

The following table, arranged in groups, indicates the number of confinements attended by the midwives :—

No. of Midwives	No. of Confinements.				
	0	25	50	75	100
	to	to	to	to	to
No. of Midwives	25	50	75	100	125
20 Full-time Midwives ... —	1	12	3	4	
8 Private Practising Midwives —	1	2	—	5	
33 District Nursing Associations 19	10	2	2	—	

*Gas and Air Analgesia.*—The usual facilities for Gas and Air Analgesia have been available to patients throughout the year.

*Trilene.*—Throughout the year arrangements continued for the training of our midwives in the administration of Trilene.

## SCHEME FOR ROUTINE BLOOD EXAMINATION

This Scheme remained available to general practitioners throughout the year. The following table refers to examination of specimens which are now submitted to the Blood Transfusion Unit at Law Hospital, Carlisle.

No. of Doctors taking advantage of Scheme	...	...	...	45
No. of specimens submitted	...	...	...	440
No. of specimens submitted which were Rh. Negative	...	...	...	133
Antibodies present	...	...	...	2
No Antibodies present	...	...	...	131
				133
				133

Of these 15 were sent for a second examination, 4 for a third and 1 for a fourth examination.

It is disappointing to note that the Scheme is not more fully utilised, but it is hoped that its advantages will become more apparent in the future.

## HEALTH SERVICES : FORM 15.

## Department of Health for Scotland.

## Local Health Authority Services, 1957.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH  
AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1957, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1957.

1. *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*(i) *Ante-natal and post-natal service.*

(1)	No. of Clinics* provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises. (2)	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year. (3)	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year. (4)
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics ... ..	9	2,481	21,072
Post-natal Clinics ... ..	9	1,679	2,264
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Ante-natal Clinics ... ..	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics ... ..	—	—	—

(ii) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

(1)	No. of clinics* provided at end of year (2)	No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were :—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at time of attendance were :—	
		Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)
Local Health Authority Clinics	... ... ... A.C. 21	4,578 1,042	2,349 290	23,104 5,742	6,629 1,156
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	... ... ... ...	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —

A.C. — Auxiliary Clinics. No doctor in attendance at these Auxiliary Clinics.

*Note.*

\* "Clinics" means clinic premises, not sessions.

(iii) *Dental Care*

		No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year.	No. found to require treatment during the year.	No. accepting treatment during the year.	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Expectant Mothers	...	46	45	45	43
Nursing Mothers	...	531	521	491	417
Pre-School Children	...	190	133	100	93

(iv) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

	No. of beds.		
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Number of cots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

*Homes or Hostels provided by  
the Authority—*

Name and Address

Nil.

*Homes or Hostels provided by  
Voluntary Organisations—*

Name and Address

*Homeland, 1014 Great Western Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow ...	—	—	—
*Cleveden House, 5 Cleveden Road, Glasgow, W.2 ...	—	—	—
*St. Gerard's, 231 Nithsdale Road, Glasgow, S.1 ...	—	—	—

Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels  
shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after con-  
finement)... .. 3

\*An arrangement has been entered into with these Maternity Institutions  
for the reception of young unmarried women from the County of Lanark.

(v) *Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year.*

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of Approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)

*Nurseries provided by the Authority—*

## Name

Baillieston	Yes	15	25	8	21	7.0	11.2	—	—
Bellshill	Yes	15	25	14	25	8.6	16.2	—	—
Blantyre	Yes	15	25	6	13	8.9	14.1	—	—
Cambuslang	Yes	15	25	13	25	8.5	19.9	6	4
Larkhall	Yes	15	25	6	11	6.3	16.7	—	—
Newmains	Yes	10	15	16	10	10.0	7.7	—	—

*Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—*

Name and Address

Nil

*Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers—*

Name and Address

Nil



(vi) *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

Name and Address of Nursery or Home (1)	Whether provided by Authority or by Voluntary Organisation (2)	No. of Beds provided at end of year for Children		
		Aged 0—2 (3)	Aged 2—5 (4)	Others (5)

(a) SECTION 22.

Nil.

(b) SECTION 27.

Nil.

(vii) *Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948—*

*Details of work done by the Authority during the year.*

(1)	No. of applications received (2)	No. of Certificates			In force at end of year (6)	No. of children being cared for at end of year (7)	No. of inspections made. (8)	No. of cases in which no inspection made (9)
		Issued (3)	Re-fused (4)	Can-celled (5)				
Nursery premises ... *	2	1	—	—	2	† 9	6	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* 1 later withdrawn.

† In one of the Registered Nursery Premises no class has been held since October, 1957, owing to the Proprietrix having met with an accident.

## 2. Midwifery.

- (i) Total number of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—Live Births, 6,804; Still Births, 212; Total, 7,016.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—4,135.
- (iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home:—Live 2,809; Still 72; Total 2,881.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947*				Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor & Midwife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	All other cases.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	289	1,666	—	—	—	—	—	1 955
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	239	616	—	—	—	—	—	855
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	24
(e) Other cases not classified above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	47
(f) Totals ...	528	2,282	—	24	—	—	†47	2,881

\* Including those cases in which no prior arrangements had been made for the confinement, but where midwifery services were provided by the Local Health Authority free of charge. Columns (5) and (6) include only those cases attended privately, the mother being responsible for the midwife's fee.

† This figure relates to 47 women who were booked for a hospital confinement but had to be confined in their own homes by the Ambulance Nurse. 35 were thereafter removed to hospital and 12 decided to remain at home.

(v) *Medical Aid.*

- (a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 ... .. None
- (b) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the Medical Practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service (i.e., cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority) ... .. None

Gas &  
Air Trilene

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

- (a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (*including* superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but *excluding* pupil midwives undergoing training in the district) ... 75 35
- (i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... .. 75 35
- (ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... .. — —
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... .. — 8
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1957 ... 65 1
- (i) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... .. 65 1
- (ii) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ... .. — —
- (d) Number of cases in which analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) :—
- (i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... 1,784 36
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... .. 373 2
- (e) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) :—
- (i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... .. 1,620
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... .. 419

- (vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1957 ... 44

### 3. Health Visiting.

Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to

(1)	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases †		Total Visits Paid. (12)
	No. Visited (2)	Total Visits. (3)	No. Visited (4)	Total Visits. (5)	No. Visited (6)	Total Visits. (7)	No. Visited (8)	Total Visits. (9)	No. Visited (10)	Total Visits. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority ... ..	1,133	1,494	11,601	53,581	11,694	48,602	4,315	34,755	12,530	20,902	159,334
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations ... ..	63	456	589	3,155	1,057	2,913	—	—	—	—	6,524

\* These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor engaged to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† Follow-up and other visits paid to schoolchildren under the School Health Service are not included in columns 10 and 11.

4. *Home Nursing.*

	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section				No of Visits paid by Nurses to these cases			
(1)	(2)				(3)			
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority ... ..	†	—	(	—)	†	—	(	—)
Home Nurses employed by Volun- tary Organisations under arr- angements made by the Autho- rity ... ..	†5,713	(2,398)			†145,816	(80,673)		

† Elderly patients (e.g., those aged 65 and over) are included and also shown separately in the brackets.

5. *Domestic Help.*

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year ...	310
(a) Whole-time ... ..	—
(b) Part-time ... ..	310
(c) Retaining fee basis ... ..	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	1,023
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—	
(a) At home ... ..	137
(b) In Hospital ... ..	31
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm ... ..	637

## 6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Staff in post at 31st December, 1957.

### (i) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Midwives (not undertaking Home Nursing or Health Visiting duties) employed in the following categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations		Employed by Hospitals on Domiciliary Cases under arrangements between Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time
Non-Medical Supervisors and Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives	2	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of District Midwives' Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Midwives	20	—	—	—	—	—
Private Practising Midwives	—	6	—	—	—	—
Total	22	6	—	—	—	—

Midwives in the area who are not employed on Local Health Authority Work :—  
Private Practising Midwives (not shown above).—1

\* Premature Baby Nurse included.

### (ii) Home Nursing Service.

Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of Nurses' Homes	—	—	—	—
Home Nurses—				
State Registered Nurses	—	—	18	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	—	—	—	—
Others employed on nursing duties	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	18	—

(iii) *Health Visiting Service.*

Health Visitors and other Public Health Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Home Nursing duties) employed in the following categories	Number Whole-time	Employed Part-time	Number holding Health Visitor Certificate
Superintendents ....	2	—	2
Health Visitor Tutors ....	—	—	—
Health Visitors <i>not</i> undertaking tuberculosis or school health work ....	—	—	—
Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work	—	—	—
Health Visitors and Nurses employed solely on school health work ....	29	—	15
Health Visitors employed on all duties, including tuberculosis ....	49	3	45
Nurses employed solely at Local Health Authority Clinics ....	12	—	6
Other Local Health Authority Nurses	1	—	—
Total ....	93	3	68

\* One nurse does not hold Health Visitors' Certificate.

Five nurses at present on Health Visitors' Course.

One nurse employed as Temporary Health Visitors awaiting admission to training Course.

† Six Health Institute Matrons.

(iv) *Combined Duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services.*

Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations		Number holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	
Superintendent Nursing Officers ....	—	—	2	—	2
Non-Medical Supervisors and Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives ....	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of District Nurses' Homes	—	—	—	—	—
Nurses and Midwives employed on : Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties ....	—	—	11	—	1
Midwifery and Home Nursing duties ....	—	—	32	—	—
Midwifery and Health Visiting duties ....	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties ....	—	—	—	—	—
Total ....	—	—	45	—	3



(v) *Day Nurseries, Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

	Section 22		Section 27	
	Employed in Day Nurseries		Employed in Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes	
	Whole- time	Part- time	Whole- time	Part- time
Matrons—				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.) ...	5	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—
Deputy Matrons—				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.) ...	6	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursery Nurses ...	12	—	—	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses ...	1	—	—	—
Nursery Students in training ...	46	—	—	—
Other Staff (excluding domestics)				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.) ...	—	—	—	—
Not State Registered (Play- mistresses, Nursery Assis- tants, Helpers, etc.) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	70	—	—	—

Five Day Nursery Matrons included in figures shown for Local Authority Clinic



## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The register of handicapped children under 5 years of age has been kept on the same lines as before, names of children being added to the list as cases come to the notice of Health Visitors or Medical Officers.

At the end of the year there were 251 pre-school children on the register, the various handicaps from which they suffered being grouped as follows:—

<i>Condition.</i>					<i>Total.</i>
1. Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	16
2. Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	16
3. Mental Retardation	...	...	...	...	52
4. Defects of Vision	...	...	...	...	25
5. Defects of Hearing	...	...	...	...	8
6. Acquired Defects	...	...	...	...	14
7. Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	120
					<hr/>
					251
					<hr/>

(Cases which show more than one type of defect have been classified under the defect which appears to have most significance in the production of real handicap).

The following details available from the register refer to children born during the years 1953-1957 inclusive:—

#### 1. EPILEPSY.

The records show 16 cases, all under specialist supervision. Some cases are associated with a degree of mental retardation.

#### 2. CEREBRAL PALSY.

16 cases of Cerebral Palsy are recorded. They show varying degrees of handicap, from slight spasticity to complete helplessness. Most cases attend regularly at the Paediatric Clinic, at Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow, or at one of the General Hospitals. One child has been admitted to Stanmore House and two children attend Scotsraig Clinic, Paisley.

### 3. MENTAL RETARDATION.

52 children are stated to be suffering from various degrees of Mental Retardation. Of these, 25 are described as being of the mongoloid type.

The helpless, mentally defective child of pre-school age is still a problem, in that facilities for institutional care are difficult to obtain. It is hoped that in the future the establishment of short-stay homes for this type of child may provide assistance for the parents in times of domestic crisis, and may even allow short holidays to be enjoyed both by the parents and the children.

### 4. DEFECTS OF VISION.

25 cases are recorded as being blind, partially blind or having serious impairment of vision. Of these children, 8 are suffering from Retrolental Fibroplasia. It is satisfactory to note that no new case of this condition has been recorded during 1957. Several of the cases have had tumours of the eye and 4 are stated to suffer from congenital cataract.

### 5. DEFECTS OF HEARING.

A total of 8 children are listed as suffering from total or partial deafness. Every effort is being made to detect defects of hearing at as early an age as possible and it is hoped that in the coming year it will be possible to introduce the proposed method of "screening" the infant population. A number of pre-school children have already been fitted with transistor hearing aids and special arrangements have been made for their care in Day Nurseries, pending admission to Auchinraith Special School.

### 6. ACQUIRED DEFECTS.

The cases are 14 in number and include such conditions as muscular dystrophy, paralysis following birth injury, paralysis following poliomyelitis, spinal deformity, etc.

### 7. CONGENITAL DEFECTS.

These continue to account for a large proportion of the cases on the register. The following table shows the incidence of the various conditions:—

Congenital Heart Condition	...	...	...	...	30
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	24
Talipes	...	...	...	...	19
Hare Lip and/or Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	12
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	...	4
Cretinism	...	...	...	...	3
Meningocele	...	...	...	...	2
Dextrocardia	...	...	...	...	1
Exomphalos	...	...	...	...	1
Other defects	...	...	...	...	14
					<hr/>
					120
					<hr/>

(Of the above cases, 10 showed multiple defects).

## PROBLEM FAMILIES.

### Measures for preventing the break-up of families.

The Health Visitors continue to pay particular attention to the supervision of households where home conditions and parental care are of poor standard. A register of these "problem families" has been compiled and arrangements made for their frequent visitation, in an endeavour to prevent the break-up of the family which in many cases appears to be inevitable. This work is, of course, limited by the number of Health Visiting staff available and the time which can be allocated to these special duties. It is greatly assisted by the co-operation of the Children's Officer to whom cases of real child neglect are referred. A serious problem is presented by the frequency with which many of these families remove suddenly to other districts, leaving no address. It is feared that in this way many cases requiring special supervision are "lost," as it is difficult to obtain information for transfer to other authorities.

## HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing in this County is undertaken by the existing District Nursing Associations and the following table shows the work carried out in the various districts.

At present no special provision is made for the nursing of sick children. The general work includes visits paid for the purpose of giving injections of insulin, anahaemin, cytamen, streptomycin and other antibiotic drugs with an occasional late visit to administer morphia.

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.      Maternity.		Combined Visits.
Baillieston	...	...	3	581	2	11,093
Bellshill	...	...	3	208	18	6,510
*†Biggar	...	...	2	70	31	3,868
†Blackwood	...	...	1	76	31	2,271
Blantyre	...	...	2	141	26	8,347
†Bothwell	...	...	1	52	20	2,340
†Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1	25	26	1,564
†Cadder	...	...	1	46	48	2,701
†Caldercruix	...	...	2	180	78	3,622
‡Cambuslang	...	...	3	587	13	13,880
†Carlisle	...	...	2	71	85	4,105
*†Carmichael	...	...	1	61	13	3,118
*†Carnwath	...	...	1	43	21	2,536
†Carstairs	...	...	1	41	19	2,401
*†Chapelton	...	...	1	71	12	2,954
Chapelhall	...	...	1	98	2	2,702
Chryston	...	...	1	100	—	4,384
Cleland	...	...	1	276	2	6,455
*†Clydeside	...	...	1	64	15	3,061
†Coalburn	...	...	1	86	23	2,577
*†Crawford	...	...	1	98	10	3,186
Dalserf	...	...	1	59	—	1,736
†Douglas	...	...	1	125	28	4,183
†Douglas Water	...	...	1	72	23	3,679
Carry forward	...	...	34	3,231	546	103,273

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.      Maternity.		Combined Visits
Brought forward			34	3,231	546	103,273
†East Kilbride	...	...	1	185	14	3,695
*†Forth ...	...	...	1	87	59	6,361
†Gartcosh	...	...	1	93	4	2,064
†Glenboig	...	...	1	88	10	1,419
†Greengairs	...	...	1	113	45	3,016
Harthill	...	...	1	73	1	2,535
Hartwoodhill...	...	...	1	202	—	3,856
Holytown	...	...	1	116	3	4,381
†Lanark	...	...	2	81	75	5,005
Larkhall	...	...	1	102	2	4,331
*†Leadhills	...	...	1	53	1	1,790
†Lesmahagow	...	...	2	103	70	4,325
†Millerston	...	...	1	154	3	2,933
Newmains	...	...	1	118	1	5,115
†Overtown	...	...	2	98	50	6,483
*†Quarter	...	...	1	41	46	2,483
Stane ...	...	...	1	199	—	3,390
*†Stonehouse	...	...	1	94	68	3,603
Strathaven	...	...	1	61	20	2,814
Tannochside	...	...	1	93	2	3,211
†Tarbrax	...	...	1	44	3	1,299
Tollcross	...	...	1	67	—	2,160
Uddingston	...	...	1	87	—	2,823
			60	5,583	1,023	182,365

\* These Associations also undertake Child Welfare Visitation.

† The District Nurse is the Local Health Authority Midwife for the area.

‡ Provides Midwifery service for Carmunnock area only.

## CENTRAL STORE, LARKHALL

During the year 1,030 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services :—

Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	501
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	58
Health Institutes	...	...	...	...	57
Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	72
Care of Mother and Child	...	...	...	...	90
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	173
Domestic Helps	...	...	...	...	20
Dental Department	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	12
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	21
Chiropody	...	...	...	...	16
Chemical Laboratory	...	...	...	...	1
Central Store	...	...	...	...	1

Of the above, 708 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 322 were fulfilled from the Subsidiary Store which deals with articles already issued and returned to the Store.

New articles represented in the above requisitions are grouped under the following headings :—

(a) Drugs and Medicines	...	...	429
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment	...	...	5,134
† (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment	...	...	2,529
(d) Beds and Bedding	...	...	141
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment	9,536	17,769	

\* Includes such articles as maternity outfits, bandages and dressings.

† Includes articles of equipment for Nurses' and Midwives' outfits, bed pans, air rings, etc.

The total value of the new articles supplied was £4,785.

322 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store for the undernoted Schemes :—

Tuberculosis	...	..	...	...	40
Home Nursing	...	..	...	...	277
Domestic Help	..	..	...	...	5

## Distribution of Articles of Bedding, etc.

## From New Stocks.

	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	<i>Day Nurseries</i>	<i>Health Institutes</i>	
Blankets ...	—	—	—	15	—	
Sheets ...	32	—	—	5	24	
Pillows ...	—	3	—	—	—	
Pillow Cases ...	26	—	—	15	1	
Bed-Rests ...	—	10	—	—	—	
Bed Pans & Urinals	—	13	—	—	—	
Air & Sorbo Rings	—	11	—	—	—	
Overalls ...	—	—	49	—	—	
Mackintosh sheeting	—	21	—	6	—	
Walking Aids ...	—	2	—	—	—	
	58	60	49	41	25	= 233

## From Subsidiary Store.

	<i>Tuber- culosis.</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	
Bedsteads ....	16	42	—	
Mattresses—				
Dunlopillo ..	4	47	—	
Dunlopillo ½ size	1	1	—	
Hair .....	15	18	—	
Covers .....	20	2	—	
Blankets .....	90	—	—	
Sheets .....	73	—	—	
Pillows .....	57	13	—	
Pillow-cases .....	41	—	—	
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	3	73	—	
Bed Pans and Urinals	3	183	—	
Air and Sorbo Rings	3	87	—	
Mackintosh Sheeting-pieces	1	150	—	
Fracture Boards .....	—	5	—	
Overalls .....	—	—	55	
Treasure Cots with Canvas	—	1	—	
Sputum Mugs ...	2	—	—	
Walking Aids ...	—	2	—	
Bed Pulley Attachments ...	—	2	—	
Wheel Chairs ...	—	6	—	
	329	632	55	= 1,016

It should be stated that beds, bedding, etc., apart from those issued to Health Institutes and Day Nurseries, are given out on loan.

In the distribution of the various articles of equipment the motor van covered 8,833 miles.



### SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

This Scheme provided more service this year than it has done since 1953 and with fewer Domestic Helps. There has been an increase in the number of householders receiving service from all District Council areas with the exception of No. 6, which had a decrease of nine cases from last year.

The number of households which have received service since 1948 is as follows :—

Year						Number of Households receiving service
1948	...	...	...	...	...	873
1949	...	...	...	...	...	1,436
1950	...	...	...	...	...	1,749
1951	...	...	...	...	...	1,556
1952	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
1953	...	...	...	...	...	955
1954	...	...	...	...	...	913
1955	...	...	...	...	...	885
1956	...	...	...	...	...	923
1957	...	...	...	...	...	1,027

The figure for 1957 indicates that over all the districts 11 out of every 1,000 households received Domestic Help through the Local Health Authority's Scheme.

The households requiring assistance may be divided into the following *five main groups* :—

Category				Number of requests granted	Number of helper hours	Average period of attendance —22-hr. week
Illness ... ..				131	36,672	13
Maternity ... ..				178	10,374	3
Tuberculosis ... ..				76	36,490	22
Aged ... ..				640	255,366	18
Children ... ..				2	2,114	48

The largest number of applications is still received from the Aged Group, which represents 62.3 per cent. of the total, and is the highest since the inception of the Scheme. It is a very popular service with the old folks who largely depend on the Domestic Help to cope with all the multifarious duties called for in running a home. In many cases she is the only contact the householder has with the outside world.

It is particularly gratifying to find that the number of requests from tuberculous households has gradually been decreasing since 1951. For comparison purposes I append a table below:—

Year							No. of households
1951 ... ..							145
1952 ... ..							120
1953 ... ..							115
1954 ... ..							114
1955 ... ..							86
1956 ... ..							79
1957 ... ..							76

The *number of helpers* at the close of the year was 310. Wherever possible two cases are assigned to the domestic helps in an endeavour to prevent a fall in their earnings. 275 attending in households for ordinary duties while 35, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC

District Council Areas.	Estimated Population.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Domestic Helps Employed.	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICE		REASONS NEC.	
				Number	Rate per 1000 to Occupied Houses.	Illness.	Maternity.
I. Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	8,325	2,325	6	19	8	4	6
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc. ...	15,450	4,315	16	41	9	3	5
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc. ...	22,522	6,290	16	55	9	5	9
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc. ...	35,162	9,820	50	138	14	17	18
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride Busby, etc. ...	36,491	10,191	22	105	10	11	37
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc. ...	58,139	16,237	75	220	14	22	22
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc. ...	33,837	9,450	32	95	10	7	4
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc. ...	41,393	11,560	37	152	13	22	37
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc. ...	61,813	17,263	44	170	10	32	38
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,444	521	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	8,201	2,588	12	32	12	5	2
	322,777	90,560	310	1,027	11	131	178

## HELP DURING THE YEAR 1957.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING DOMESTIC HELP.													
Year.	Aged.	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicants.			Amount paid by L.H.A.			Total Fees paid to Helpers.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1917	8	—	1	4,765	68	10	8	575	1	9	643	12	5
1918	28	—	2	14,647	302	10	3	1,659	2	1	1,961	12	4
1919	40	—	1	21,113	552	16	7	2,271	1	3	2,823	17	10
1920	99	—	4	55,943	1,089	9	2	6,369	13	9	7,451	3	3
1921	18	—	9	24,613	614	14	8	2,730	18	8	3,319	2	1
1922	7	1	28	86,289	1,900	6	8	9,677	17	6	11,561	5	8
1923	1	—	3	33,288	676	5	1	3,829	3	1	4,502	16	0
1924	5	1	7	41,264	1,003	18	4	4,577	0	6	5,554	16	6
1925	1	—	19	50,278	1,556	2	0	5,173	8	8	6,714	9	5
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	3	—	2	8,816	177	0	8	1,009	13	9	1,176	2	0
1928	0	2	76	341,016	7,911	14	1	37,873	1	0	45,708	17	6

The following Table sets forth the *number of helper hours* in the total number of households attended as well as in the general groups of households and in those of tuberculosis patients:—

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC HELP DURING THE YEAR 1957.

	Total No. of Domestic Helps employed.	Total No. of Helper Hours.	Average No. of Helper Hours per Help.	Total No. of Households attended.	Average No. of Helper Hours per house- hold attended.
All cases ...	310	341,016	1,100	1,027	332
General , House- holds ...	275	304,526	1,107	951	320
T.B. House- holds ...	35	36,490	1,043	76	480

The average period of attendance for all types of cases was fifteen weeks.

The total payments to the domestic helps during the year was £45,708 17s. 6d., compared to £43,367 19s. 6d. for the previous year.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £7,941 14s. 1d. or 17 per cent. of the total payments compared to 16 per cent. for the previous year.

## CHIROPODY SCHEME

The County Council's Chiropody Scheme for elderly persons continued to expand during the year, and in spite of an increased staff—we appointed a third full-time chiropodist—it was found necessary to employ part-time staff.

During the year, 443 new cases were accepted for treatment, making a total of 1,106 patients on the register at 31st December, 1957, as against 786 at the end of 1956.

The total number of treatments given by the Chiropodists during the year was 6,307, which is approximately 50 per cent. more than the number recorded in 1956. The table below shows the details of treatment given to both domiciliary and clinic cases :—

		<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary Cases	...	268	3,506	3,774
Clinic Cases	...	175	2,358	2,533
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		443	5,864	6,307
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Domiciliary treatments (3,774) represent 59·8 per cent. of the total, a decrease of 8 per cent. from the previous year.

The number of cases treated at clinics has increased by 82 per cent. since December, 1956, due mainly to additional sessions at Blantyre, Shotts, Bellshill, Carlisle and Uddingston, and to the opening of new clinics at Coalburn and Carstairs Junction. Regular visits are still paid to Cornhill House, Biggar and Glencairn Home, Burnside.

The distribution of patients according to District Council Areas is as follows :—

<i>District Council Area</i>			<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	
I ...	...	...	30	20	(Cornhill)
II ...	...	...	114	14	(Coalburn)
III ...	...	...	110	26	(Lanark)
				13	(Carstairs)
				22	(Carluke)
IV ...	...	...	103	22	(Larkhall)
V ...	...	...	45	74	(Blantyre)
VI ...	...	...	106	74	(Bellshill)
				19	(Uddingston)
VII ...	...	...	85	76	(Shotts)
VIII ...	...	...	12	31	(Cambuslang)
				32	(Glencairn)
IX ...	...	...	60	14	(Baillieston)
				4	(Bishopbriggs)
			<hr/> 665 <hr/>	<hr/> 441 <hr/>	

The table shows that there has been a general increase in the number of patients in all areas throughout the year. District No. VIII would still appear to be the only area not taking full advantage of the Scheme.

The number of visits paid by chiropodists to patients each month is shown below :—

January	...	...	322	July	...	...	351
February	...	...	450	August	...	...	692
March	...	...	549	September	...	...	450
April	...	...	499	October	...	...	586
May	...	...	517	November	...	...	677
June	...	...	649	December	...	...	565

The total mileage required for this work during the year was 20,051. The three full-time chiropodists travelling 19,071 miles, and part-time chiropodists 980.

The scale of charges based on the Domestic Help Scheme is shown below :—

- (1) Maximum charge, 5s. per treatment ;
- (2) applicants in receipt of assistance in any form from the National Assistance Board—free ;



- (3) persons whose incomes are derived solely from the old age pension and persons whose excess earnings over the scale of allowances are less than 10s.—free ; and
- (4) the charge for each treatment for persons whose excess earnings amount to 10s. and over, to be determined as undernoted :—

Excess earnings	10/- but not exceeding	20/-	...	9d.
do.	20/-	do.	do.	30/- ... 1/3d.
do.	30/-	do.	do.	40/- ... 1/9d.
do.	40/-	do.	do.	50/- ... 2/3d.
do.	50/-	do.	do.	60/- ... 2/9d.
do.	60/-	do.	do.	70/- ... 3/3d.
do.	70/-	do.	do.	80/- ... 3/9d.
do.	80/-	do.	do.	90/- ... 4/3d.
do.	90/-	do.	do.	100/- ... 4/9d.
do.	100/—and over	...	...	... 5/-

In January it was decided that non-dependants' incomes would no longer be included for assessment purposes as with the Domestic Helps, since they derived no direct benefit from the treatment given.

The Chiropody Scheme is providing a very useful service to elderly persons in the County at a relatively low cost.

The total cost for running the Scheme during the financial year ended 15th May, 1957, was £2,108 17s., less £333 11s. 9d. refunded by paying patients.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education continues to be an important feature of any scheme of preventive medicine and is included in the various activities of the County Health Department.

The Health Visitors play an important part by their carrying out of individual mothercraft teaching in the homes. Individual advice is also given at Child Welfare Clinics by Health Visitors and Medical Officers. In addition group teaching is carried out in the clinics by means of health talks (with or without films), and by the distribution of pamphlets and poster displays.

During the year a filmstrip projector and some filmstrips were purchased, and it is hoped in the future to extend the use of this valuable addition to our health education facilities.

The value of diphtheria immunisation was again brought to the notice of the community by a special publicity campaign during the month of March.

Through the courtesy of many cinema proprietors, a film on small-pox vaccination entitled "Surprise Attack" was exhibited in twenty-six cinemas throughout the County area during the months February to May.

The demand from pre-formed organisations for health talks by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department continued, as a result of which 27 lectures were given to the following groups :—

Organisation	No. of Lectures given				
Associations and Guilds (Women)	...	...	...	19	
Associations and Guilds (Men)	...	...	...	2	
Youth Fellowships	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					27
					=

During the year health films were shown at the various Child Welfare Centres as follows :—

Clinic								No. of Film Shows
Airdrie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Baillieston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bellshill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bishopbriggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cadzow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Carluke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chapelhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Chryston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
East Kilbride	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lanark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Larkhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lesmahagow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Newarthill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Stevenston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shotts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Strathaven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tannochside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Uddingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total								110

Owing to petrol rationing the number of Centres visited had to be curtailed.

The subjects dealt with at the pre-formed meetings and at the Child Welfare Centres are indicated in the following statement :—

### FILMS EXHIBITED

Subject				Outside Meetings	Child Welfare Clinics
Accidents Don't Happen	...	...	...	6	—
Another Case of Poisoning	...	...	...	3	8
Back to Normal	...	...	...	1	—
Caring for Children	...	...	...	1	—
Carry on Children	...	...	...	1	—
Fly about the House	...	...	...	—	8
Good Housewife in her Kitchen	...	...	...	—	8
His Fighting Chance	...	...	...	5	—
In the Clear	...	...	...	2	—
Mary had a little Lamb	...	...	...	1	—
Modern Guide to Health	...	...	...	3	6
Nurse	...	...	...	1	—
Old Wives' Tales	...	...	...	3	—
Playing with Fire	...	...	...	6	—
Prevention is Better	...	...	...	—	16
Stop Thief	...	...	...	4	16
Surprise Attack	...	...	...	5	—
The Inside Story	...	...	...	3	—
Triumph over Deafness	...	...	...	1	—
X-ray Inspector	...	...	...	3	—
Your Children's Eyes	...	...	...	1	—
Your Children's Meals	...	...	...	—	18
Your Children's Teeth	...	...	...	—	14
Your Children Walking	...	...	...	1	8
Your Children and You	...	...	...	4	—
Total				55	102

Throughout the year film shows were also given at the following Institutions :—

Institution						No. of Film Shows
Longriggend Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shotts Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total						— 24 =

## COUNTY MILK SUPPLY

Dairy farming in the County of Lanark is a large and important industry comprising 1,040 dairy herds and ranks second among the Counties of Scotland.

The total gallonage of milk produced during the last 3 years is shown below :—

April	March	
1954	— 1955	— 24,547,393 gallons.
1955	— 1956	— 25,053,874 gallons.
1956	— 1957	— 26,249,962 gallons.

It should be noted that the total gallonage of milk produced in the County shows a marked increase year by year in spite of the fact that the number of registered dairy farms has decreased over the same period.

Besides supplying local needs, a considerable proportion is consigned to Creameries in Glasgow, Edinburgh and surrounding districts.

Continued improvement in the standard of dairy farming in the County is evidenced by the increased numbers of producers and dealers granted designated licences during the past three years.

All dairy herds in Lanarkshire are now Attested and the percentage licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52 is 96·73.

The Control of the production, storage and distribution of the milk supply in the County is exercised by 5 Milk Officers and the Food and Drugs Inspector, who regularly visit dairy farms, pasteurising plants, dealers' premises and schools, and take samples of milk for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.

The following table shows the total number of dairy herds in the County during the last three years, listed according to the grade of milk produced :—

	Certified	Tuberculin Tested	Standard	Ordinary	Total
31/12/55	37	941	—	94	1,072
31/12/56	37	958	—	62	1,057
31/12/57	34	972	—	34	1,040
			1955	1956	1957
Percentage of Graded Herds			91·2	94·13	96·73

### Milk Officers

Each of the five Milk Officers has approximately 208 dairy farms to supervise—a number in excess of that generally recognised by the Department of Health as sufficient, namely, 175.

The visits carried out by these Officers during the years 1956 and 1957 were as follows, viz. :—

#### *At Farms on account of—*

	1956	1957
Routine Visits ... ..	4,665	4,068
Unsatisfactory Samples ... ..	1,945	2,080
Graded Licences ... ..	265	224

#### *Outwith Farms—*

Pasteurising Plants ... ..	381	365
Dealers ... ..	193	170

	<u>7,449</u>	<u>6,907</u>
--	--------------	--------------

Full-day demonstrations ... ..	—	—
Examination and advice ... ..	2,343	2,400
Advice only ... ..	4,610	4,061
Samples only ... ..	57	50
Samples and advice ... ..	439	396

	<u>7,449</u>	<u>6,907</u>
--	--------------	--------------

The total visits show a decrease of 542 compared to those for last year. This was due to the fact that two Milk Officers resigned during the year and because of difficulties in filling the vacancies the equivalent of 12 weeks work was lost.

All registered dairy farms were visited by the Milk Officers during the year, the number of visits and the average number in each category being as follows :—

	Visits	Average per Farm
(a) Graded farms ... ..	6,237	6.2
(b) Ungraded farms ... ..	135	4.0
(c) All dairy farms ... ..	6,372	6.1

#### MILK SAMPLES.

Graded milk is submitted to the Count and Coliform Tests.

Ungraded milk to the Resazurin Test.

Pasteurised milk to the Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.

The following table shows the total number of samples of milk taken from all sources, except those taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector for qualitative analysis, during the year with regard to the cleanliness of the milk supply, viz. :—



		At Farms			Outwith Farms		
		Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Graded	...	4,313	1,086	25.2	1,270	196	15.4
Ungraded	...	102	20	19.6	20	2	10.0
Gross Total		...	...	...	...	5,705	
Total Disconform		...	...	...	...	1,304	
Percentage Disconform		...	...	...	...	22.85 (1956—17.0)	

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows an increase of 5.85 per cent over the figure for 1956.

#### STERILITY OF MILK BOTTLES.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to the sterility of milk bottles after washing and sterilisation.

Many defects were brought to light and advice given for their correction.

Bottles Sterile	...	...	...	56
Slightly contaminated	...	...	...	13
Heavily contaminated	...	...	...	30
Total				99

Coliform Bacilli were present in 5.

#### RENEWAL OF DAIRY UTENSILS.

As a result of advice from Milk Officers renewal of equipment and appliances shown in the following table was effected during the year :—

Milking Machines	...	...	...	14
Bottling Machines	...	...	...	5
Liners, Tubes, Rubbers, etc.	...	...	...	890
Receiving Tanks	...	...	...	7
Milk Churns	...	...	...	19
Milk Lifts	...	...	...	5
Sterilisers	...	...	...	3
Bottle Washing Machine	...	...	...	1
D. Pan	...	...	...	3
Milk Buckets	...	...	...	2
Air Tubes	...	...	...	1
Sieves	...	...	...	6
Coolers (water)	...	...	...	19
Chilled Water Unit	...	...	...	1
Steam Chest	...	...	...	1
Scrubbers	...	...	...	3
Distributor	...	...	...	3
Magnetic Pulsater	...	...	...	3
Complete Plant	...	...	...	1

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A complete table of the chemical analysis of all grades of milk is incorporated in the report by the County Chemist.

## Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

On 31/12/57 the number of graded licences held in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

<i>Producers.</i>			Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified Milk	...	...	15	19	34
T.T. Milk	...	...	895	77	972
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	—	12	12

<i>Dealers.</i>			No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	1	1
Certified and T.T. Milk	...	...	1	2
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	8	24
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	2	4
T.T. Milk	...	...	35	35
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	55	110
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	105	105

<i>Dealers' Supplementary Licences.</i>			No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	1	1
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	7	21
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	1	4
T.T. Milk	...	...	13	13
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	8	16
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	5	5

The following licences were granted during the year :—

<i>Producers.</i>				Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified	...	...	...	1	—	1
T.T.	...	...	...	48	1	49
				—	—	—
				49	1	50
				==	==	==

<i>Dealers.</i>							Total.
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
							—
							47
							==

*Dealers' Supplementary.*

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteurised		...	...	...	...	...	2
							—
							5
							==

*Licences suspended or revoked*—Nil.

### Milk Supplied to School Children

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 3,350 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

Over 90 per cent of this milk is pasteurised and the remainder is Certified or Tuberculin Tested.

Complaints from Headmasters received from time to time are fully investigated by the Food and Drugs Inspector and reports are made to the County Clerk and the Director of Education.

282 samples of school milk were taken during the year—262 at schools and 20 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

15 of these samples did not conform to the required standard for the following reasons, viz. :—

- (a) 12 samples of pasteurised milk failed the Coliform Test.
- (b) 3 samples of T.T. milk failed Coliform Test only.

### Non-Graded Milk

The number of non-graded herds in the County producing milk for sale on 31st December, 1957, was 34.

This is a reduction of 28 compared to the figure for last year and indicates good progress.

SAMPLES.—122 samples of non-graded milk were taken during the year, 102 at dairy farms and 20 at dealers' premises.

Results show that 18 per cent. of the samples failed the Resazurin Test, compared with 13 per cent. in 1956.

### Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds

By the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as from 31st March, 1938.

The following is a statement of the work carried out during the year :—

Herds registered	...	...	...	1,040
Herds inspected	...	...	...	979
Cows examined	...	...	...	37,613

Cows with abnormal conditions of udder :—

				1956	1957
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—
Mastitis	...	...	...	27	3
Sclerosis	...	...	...	1	—

The number of cows with abnormal conditions of the udder shows a marked decrease from 1956.

### Biological Examination of Milk

The table overleaf shows the number of samples of milk taken for biological examination since 1947.

It will be noted that no tubercle bacilli have been found in milk samples since 1950, and as all herds in the County area are now attested it has been decided on the advice of the Department of Health to reduce the number of samples submitted for biological examination to a minimum.

Year	Samples examined	Number positive	Percentage positive
1947	257	9	3.5
1948	203	4	1.9
1949	116	1	0.86
1950	17	—	—
1951	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—
1953	8	—	—
1954	102	—	—
1955	68	—	—
1956	57	—	—
1957	29	—	—

### **Tuberculosis Order, 1938**

No animals were dealt with under the above Order during the year.

### **Attested Herds Scheme**

As at 31/12/57 there were 1,730 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 1,006 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, and 34 produced non-graded milk.

The remaining 690 were not dairy herds and were therefore not registered.

The scheme is supervised by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and during the year, reactors to the Tuberculin Tests were found in 19 herds—the total number of reactors being 26.

These figures show a marked improvement in the figures for 1956, when 36 herds gave rise to 51 reactors.

### Scottish Milk Testing Scheme

Under the above Scheme, large creameries and milk depots may appoint Milk Testers whose duty it is to make a daily inspection of all incoming supplies for taste, smell and appearance, and a weekly test (Resazurin Test) for keeping quality.

Supplies which fail the daily Platform Test or the weekly Resazurin Test on two consecutive occasions are notified to the Local Authority of the producing area.

In Lanarkshire the procedure adopted is to have these complaints investigated within 48 hours and a report submitted on the general conditions prevailing at the farm and the action taken with regard to the complaint. The gist of this report is then sent to the complainer.

It has been found that these reports are appreciated by Creamery Managers and others interested as they at least show that their complaints have had prompt attention.

Generally speaking these complaints serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to those producers whose milking methods require more frequent supervision by the Milk Officers.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 18.8 per cent. of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and a sample of milk was found to conform to the required standard. Last year the percentage was 11.3

The following table shows the number of complaints received from Creameries and Milk Depots and the number of visits to farms paid by Milk Officers as a result of these complaints. The figures show a decided fall in the number of complaints and the visits entailed in comparison with 1956.

				No. of Complaints	No. of Visits by Milk Officer
1955	...	...	...	525	551
1956	...	...	...	328	349
1957	...	...	...	276	316

## REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

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### STAFF

#### County Building Inspector

ALEX. FRAME, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

#### Depute County Building Inspector

WM. MCKENDRICK, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

### Inspectors

COLIN C. PARKER.

GEORGE HENDRY.

JAMES CLELAND.

IAN STANFIELD.

HUGH SCOTT.

JAMES GRAHAM.

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The two most significant features of the work of the Department during the year were the continued increase in the volume of building work in the County and the adoption of the new Building Byelaws. The former will be dealt with immediately following, and the latter later in the Report, but both entail, or will entail, a great deal of additional work in the Department, as will be readily appreciated.

The number of applications (or "plans") submitted for approval surpassed all previous figures in the history of the supervision of building in the County, and indeed this figure has progressively risen since 1952, viz.:—

1952	...	...	...	1,289 applications
1953	...	...	...	1,458 applications
1954	...	...	...	1,699 applications
1955	...	...	...	1,757 applications
1956	...	...	...	1,800 applications
1957	...	...	...	2,133 applications



These applications, as far as 1957 is concerned, can be classified as follows:—

(1) Showing new buildings	...	...	...	...	1,308
(2) Showing alterations and additions to existing buildings, including changes in the mode of occupancy	...	...	...	...	477
(3) Applications in principle	...	...	...	...	83
(4) For renewal of temporary consents...	...	...	...	...	39
(5) For planning permission only	...	...	...	...	226
Total number of applications					2,133

More detailed information on the types of buildings included in (1) and (2) above is given in Table I. This table does not, however, show the actual number of buildings (e.g., a particular application may be in respect of several hundred houses), but Table II shows the numbers of houses and shops covered by the applications, and is without doubt a very true indication of the volume of work. Here an even more striking increase is apparent, as the total number of houses and shops is 5,504, compared with 2,950 in 1956.

The main work of the Department falls, of course, into two main branches, first the examination of and reporting on applications submitted under the Byelaws, necessitating the inspection of the sites or existing buildings, as frequently there are factors present which are not apparent from the plans, and, subsequently, inspection of work in progress to ensure that the latter conforms to the approved plans and complies with the Byelaws in standards of workmanship and in the countless other details which cannot be shown in the plans.

As always, the vast majority of applications submitted did not at first meet the requirements of the Byelaws, in that the plans were insufficiently detailed or simply did not comply, but in most cases (although sometimes only after prolonged correspondence and discussion) the applicants or their agents were prepared to make the necessary adjustments or to carry out alternative schemes suggested to them. In the comparatively few cases in which agreement could not be reached the circumstances were reported to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

Work in progress was inspected as regularly as the available staff and transport facilities allowed, but in this branch in particular, I regret to report, much greater and more detailed coverage is necessary. The examination and testing of drains and plumberwork is a priority and this work always received immediate attention.

The total values of the works for which approval was applied for amounted to £15,050,932, made up as follows:—

Houses and shops	...	...	£10,304,874
Factories	...	...	2,717,400
Public buildings	...	...	1,457,585
Agricultural buildings	...	...	38,940
Miscellaneous projects	...	...	532,133
			<hr/>
			£15,050,932
			<hr/>

Seven applications showing works of a very minor character were also received, examined and approved.

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—The work in progress at East Kilbride continues to require the full-time attention of one of my inspectors. Details of the major buildings under construction and completed at the end of the year are given below.

			<i>Completed during year</i>	<i>Completed to date</i>	<i>In progress at end of year</i>
Houses	...	...	670	5,090	1,407
Shops	...	...	13	51	29
Schools	...	...	2	5	—
Churches	...	...	—	5	1
Factories	...	...	1	6	3
Small workshops	...	...	2	7	7

It is understood that the Development Corporation's building programme is likely to be accelerated in the near future.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1957, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BYELAWS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH	NEW BUILDINGS					ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS				
	Houses and Shops	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others ‡	Houses and Shops *	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others †
e ...	5	1	—	—	15	7	—	2	3	2
e ...	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
e ...	6	6	2	1	33	19	1	—	2	1
l ...	26	21	9	2	173	56	15	6	—	5
... ..	11	7	1	2	133	37	4	1	2	2
ang ...	8	7	—	—	67	16	3	2	—	—
methan ...	7	4	1	2	45	6	3	—	1	2
... ..	7	1	—	6	33	16	5	—	—	2
ael ...	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
nock ...	11	1	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—
h ...	6	—	—	—	16	5	1	—	1	2
... ..	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
on and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
erton ...	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
l ...	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	1
djohn ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
... ..	7	8	2	4	60	20	4	1	—	5
on ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
... ..	1	3	1	—	13	3	3	—	1	—
... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bride ...	13	20	3	1	27	19	2	—	1	1
l ...	1	—	—	4	1	6	—	1	—	—
... ..	2	1	1	1	23	4	1	—	—	—
1 ...	2	2	—	1	7	4	—	—	—	—
on and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
el ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
... ..	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
gow ...	5	1	2	1	45	21	5	5	3	1
akland ...	4	2	1	4	32	8	—	2	1	—
akland ...	9	11	2	2	112	26	4	—	—	7
... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
en ...	4	2	1	—	45	12	1	—	—	2
... ..	7	2	1	—	59	13	5	1	1	3
se ...	2	1	—	—	25	9	1	—	2	—
on ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
nd Roberton	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
<hr/>										
	160	105	29	32	982	340	59	22	20	36

#### NEW OTHERS ‡

ate garages, 900; Offices, stores and lavatory accommodation, 29; Lock-up garages, 16; heds, 13; Sports pavilions, 7; Licensed premises, 6; Rest huts and shelters, 4; V.H.F. Wireless 2; Attendants hut, 1; Covered enclosure, 1; Motor cycle shed, 1; Pigeon loft, 1; Railway building, 1.

(Total, 982.)

#### ALTERATIONS TO OTHERS †

used premises, 17; Private garages, 8; Offices and stores, 5; Lock-up garages, 3; Sports 2; Railway station building, 1.

(Total, 36.)

cludes plans for additions to dwelling houses. In this way 53 apartments were added to 40 houses.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS LODGED DURING 1957.

PARISH	HOUSES						Shops	Total
	One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards			
Avondale ... ..	—	10	82	46	—	—	138	
Biggar ... ..	—	—	—	13	2	—	1	
Blantyre ... ..	—	24	171	89	—	1	285	
Bothwell ... ..	—	18	272	145	10	12	457	
Cadder ... ..	—	—	118	110	197	—	425	
Cambuslang ... ..	—	—	67	13	5	—	85	
Cambusnethan ... ..	—	8	75	59	—	—	142	
Carluke ... ..	—	4	21	4	2	—	31	
Carmichael ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carmunnock ... ..	—	14	588	252	17	—	871	
Carnwath ... ..	—	—	30	16	—	—	46	
Carstairs ... ..	—	—	21	9	—	—	30	
Coulter ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	10	3	—	—	13	
Crawford ... ..	—	2	7	3	—	—	12	
Crawfordjohn ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
Dalserf ... ..	—	4	75	31	2	1	113	
Dolphinton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Douglas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dunsyre ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
East Kilbride ... ..	—	290	988	763	83	5	2,129	
Glassford ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Glasgow ... ..	—	2	127	40	—	—	169	
Hamilton ... ..	—	—	40	20	1	—	61	
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Lanark ... ..	—	—	5	—	1	—	6	
Liberton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lesmahagow ... ..	—	—	1	3	—	1	5	
New Monkland ... ..	—	10	100	48	—	—	158	
Old Monkland ... ..	—	6	172	62	1	3	244	
Pettinain ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rutherglen ... ..	—	—	12	13	14	—	39	
Shotts ... ..	—	—	12	7	—	3	22	
Stonehouse ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
Symington ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walston ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wiston and Robertson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		392	2,996	1,753	336	27	5,504	

### Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-1952.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.—The scheme whereby the County Council make grants towards the cost of improvements to existing dwelling houses and the provision of houses by means of the conversion of houses and other buildings continues to operate in a steady if not spectacular manner. Houses formed and remodelled with assistance under the scheme must, after completion of the work, conform to strict requirements specified by the Secretary of State and must be certifiable as being capable, in normal circumstances, of providing satisfactory housing accommodation for a period of not less than 30 years.

By reason of these requirements many properties which are the subject of informal enquiries are found to be ineligible for grant due to the proposals not showing works which would bring the houses up to the required standard, or to the houses not being capable of being brought up to standard because of serious structural defects.

The following figures give details of applications submitted and grants authorised. In all cases the properties were surveyed, specifications examined, tenders checked and reports forwarded to the County Clerk for consideration by the Housing Committee:—

Applications received during year	...	...	...	...	24
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

*Applications granted (including applications received during previous year).*

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	22
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwellings referred to	...	...	...	...	28
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Estimated cost of work	...	...	...	£33,819	2 10
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---------	------

Total grant authorised	...	...	...	£10,766	6 10
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---------	------

Work was completed on 35 projects during the year and at its close a further 18 were in progress. A list of the works completed during the year is given below.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Cost of Works</i>
British Transport Commission.	501/507 Carlisle Road, Elvanfoot. (4 houses)	£61 12 0 per house
Andrew C. Barr & Son.	Heatheryhall Farm, Thankerton.	£975 7 4

David T. Gardner.	Lupus Farm, Lesmahagow.	£805 6 6
J. Burnside.	12 Buchanan Gardens, South Mt. Vernon.	£473 2 4
Mrs. Janie I. Baillie.	21 Hamilton Road, Strathaven.	£910 0 9
Robert P. Muir.	Linthaugh, Stonehouse.	£867 13 6
Mrs. Margaret Lyon.	5/7 Sydes Brae, High Blantyre.	£1,085 4 4
Sir W. E. F. Carmichael- Anstruther.	Cottage No. 1 Pettinain.	£1,127 3 5
	Cottage No. 2 Pettinain.	£942 7 7
	Cottage No. 3 Pettinain.	£963 5 0
	Cottage No. 4 Pettinain.	£981 19 1
Sir W. E. F. Carmichael- Anstruther.	Carmichael Lodge, Carmichael.	£854 12 10
Thomas B. M'Gregor.	Lesserlinn Farm, Lesmahagow.	£1,327 13 5
Andrew Walker.	Greenfield Farm, Crawfordjohn.	£1,238 18 2
Dr. Angus Scott.	Braehead House, Thorntonhall.	£1,472 2 11
Robert Hamilton.	Little Brackenridge, Strathaven.	£711 3 6
David Weir.	East Dunsyston Farm, Chapelhall	£899 0 0
Sir W. E. F. Carmichael- Anstruther.	Cottage No. 5 Pettinain.	£904 1 9
	Cottage No. 6 Pettinain.	£1,018 3 3
	Cottage No. 7 Pettinain.	£821 2 4
Mrs. Eliz. M'Cosh.	Nether Hangingshaw Cottage, Coulter.	£1,095 5 1
Mrs. Edith G. M. Hamilton.	Midtown Cottage, Loch Lyoch Farm, Thankerton.	£974 5 1



William Bain.	3 Hill Street, Larkhall.	£1,501 7 3
Mrs. Mary Boulton.	49 Rhindmuir Road, Baillieston.	£760 0 0
Mrs. Margaret Miller.	57 Broompark Road, High Blantyre.	£866 7 6
Libberton Properties, Ltd.	Muirhouse Cottages, Libberton. (2 houses)	£1,529 18 7 per house
Auchenheath Nurseries	Auchenheath House, Auchenheath.	£1,178 1 11
Francis Malone & Cyril A. Groves.	New Trows Road, Lesmahagow. (2 houses)	£1,151 12 3 per house

Since the inauguration of the scheme in 1950, 189 grants have been authorised, involving 221 houses. The work has been completed, to date, on 150 of these houses.

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.—In terms of Section 3 of the 1952 Act, assistance was again given to private applicants for the provision of houses for persons engaged in agriculture. During the year reports were submitted to the County Clerk on 9 applications in respect of the same number of houses, and all of these were approved by the Housing Committee. Work was completed on 4 projects (as detailed hereunder) during the year and 11 were in progress at the end of the year.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Cost of Works</i>
Douglas & Angus Estates.	Andershaw Farm, Douglas. (4-apts.)	£2,243 11 3
Alex. Hamilton.	Pool Farm, Auchengray. (4-apts.)	£1,833 18 2
John Thomson.	Rowantree Smallholding, Carnwath Road, Carluke. (3-apts.)	£1,949 15 3
Andrew Ballantyne.	Shotlinn Farm, Glassford. (2/4-apts.)	£2,345 10 0 per house

PROVISION OF HOUSES OF LESS THAN THREE APARTMENTS.—Twenty-seven applications relating to houses of less than 3-apartments were referred to the Housing Committee in terms of Section 180 of the



1950 Act, and recommended for approval since it was understood that occupancy was to be taken by aged persons or others in approved categories, as follows:—

### County Council of the County of Lanark

Bellshill (East Parkhead)	(5th Dev.)	6
Blantyre (Bellsfield)	(2nd Dev.)	16
Blantyre (Coatshill)	(4th Dev.)	8
Bothwell (Woodlands)	(3rd Dev.)	6
Burnside (Cathkin)	(1st Dev.)	14
Busby (Station Road)	(3rd Dev.)	2
Calderbank (Park Road)		4
Carmyle (Park Road)	(2nd Dev.)	2
Crawford		2
Glenmavis (Ryden Wood)	(2nd Dev.)	4
Holytown (Sunnyside)	(4th Dev.)	2
Larkhall (Strutherhill) (Glen Avenue)	(1st Dev.)	4
Law (Lawmuir)	(2nd Dev.)	4
Newmains (West Crindledyke)		8
New Stevenston (Napier Square)	(4th Dev.)	4
Plains (East Meadowhead)		6
Shettleston (Springboig)	(3rd Dev.)	2
Strathaven (Newton Road)	(1st Dev.)	10

### East Kilbride Development Corporation

Calderwood IV (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Calderwood V (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Calderwood VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Calderwood VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Mains II (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Murray VII (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Murray VII (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Murray XII (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Village II	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

### **Local Authority Housing**

1,588 houses erected by the Local Authority were certified as completed and eligible for grant, the said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

### **Private Housing**

An interesting feature of current building work in the County is the increasing number of houses being erected for owner-occupation. During the year, 305 such houses were completed and at the end of the year 276 were in course of erection. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 158 houses completed and 120 in progress. Although such housing is not necessarily of a lower standard than other work, it must be borne in mind that it includes much speculative building being carried out on their own behalf by private contractors, without any form of external control other than that exercised by this Department, and very close supervision is therefore necessary.

### **New Building Byelaws**

The year under review saw the adoption by the County Council of the Model Building Byelaws issued by the Department of Health for Scotland. The Byelaws did not come into force until 28th December, 1957, and therefore it is not yet possible to judge their full effect, but it does appear quite clearly at the outset that a high level of technical and administrative ability will be required in their application. The new Byelaws are much more comprehensive in their scope, and permit a greater measure of control over many aspects of building; at the same time their structure also permits greater flexibility in the use of new methods and materials, provided these satisfy the requirements of the Byelaws. Many rule-of-thumb standards have been discarded and have been replaced by requirements based on definite scientific principles and it is therefore necessary in many cases to embark on more detailed investigation and calculation on forms of construction and types of materials than have hitherto been necessary.

### **Staffing, etc.**

The prolonged illness and subsequent death of Mr. Frame, referred to in the County Medical Officer's review, have aggravated an already acute staffing position, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that essential work was carried out during the year. By reason of the type

of work for which the Department is responsible, it will be realised that failure to operate satisfactorily would have little immediate apparent effect. The long-term result would undoubtedly be a profound deterioration in the standard of building work, with consequent danger to the future health and safety of the community. It is to be hoped therefore that the staffing situation will be treated as a matter of urgency.

In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks and appreciation to the staff for their generous support throughout this difficult year, and would also take this opportunity of thanking the other officials for their co-operation.

WM. M'KENDRICK,  
*Depute County Building Inspector.*

COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,  
HAMILTON.

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY

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*County Analyst*—A. C. WILSON, F.R.I.C.

---

I have the privilege of submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out in the County Chemical Laboratory for the year 1957.

The laboratory during the year has continued to provide an analytical service dealing with samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1956 and related legislation. It has also provided a service for the analysis of waters and examination of samples relating to Atmospheric Pollution. During this year the number of "miscellaneous samples" received was less than last year and provided less variety and fewer problems.

During this year regular sampling was commenced by the Daer Water Board and samples were submitted every second week. In addition, regular requests were made for the supply of standard solution.

There were two Reports issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during this year. The first contained revised recommendations for limits for fluorine in foods and the other was a Report on Ice Cream and proposed standards for Ice Cream.

This year saw the start of a programme of measurements to determine the degree of pollution in various parts of the County and as the results accumulate over the years it will be possible to indicate whether the various powers the County Council have under the Clean Air Act are sufficient to prevent the emission of visible and invisible pollutants into the atmosphere.

Staffing has provided the usual problem. A technician who joined the staff in November last tendered his resignation in August. In

view of the continued disturbances of staff I regret to say the work of the laboratory has not gone as smoothly and efficiently as I would like.

**Table No. 1.**

The total number of samples received and analysed were as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1956	...	...	...	3,248
Milk from Milk Officers	...	...	...	279
Domestic Waters	...	...	...	292
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	230
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	29
<i>Other Authorities—</i>				
Daer Water Board	...	...	...	66
Total				4,144

This figure shows a slight increase on last year when only 3,248 samples were examined but is far below what it might have been had this laboratory been able to accept all the work offered. The lack of adequately trained staff will always control the work we can accept and the number of samples which will require to be referred to Messrs. Tatlock & Thomson.

**WATER.**—The total number of waters examined shows a reduction this year compared to last.

During the year the water from Daer reservoir began to come into the County in increasing quantity and was in most cases blended with the existing supplies. The supply from Daer reservoir, where the water is treated for removal of colour, is, for all practical purposes, a colourless water and, blending it with the normal supplies, has led to a marked improvement in the colour of the County Water supply. There remains one or two areas in the County, however, where the colour of the water supplied is much too high. I do not believe it can

be considered good practice to blend raw and treated water, as is now being done in this County and I trust that plans will soon be made so that all the water in the County will receive adequate treatment to remove the colour and organic extractives and so give all the householders a pure clear sparkling supply.

DAER WATER BOARD.—During the year 66 samples of water were received in this laboratory for examination. The samples are received each fortnight and are samples of raw water, settled water and final water going to supply. The various physical and chemical constants determined permit an assessment of the efficiency of the treatment.

In the early part of the year there were undoubtedly certain 'teething troubles' in this new plant but I am pleased to record that these were rapidly overcome. From the very early spring it can be said, that, on the average, not less than 90% of the colour and other organic extractives of peat have been removed and the Daer water going to supply is a pure clear sparkling water.

Table No. 2 shows the total number of samples submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and the number found to be unsatisfactory.

TABLE II

ARTICLE	Number examined		Number adulterated or otherwise irregular	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aerated Water ...	—	1	—	—
Ammonia ...	—	1	—	—
Beef Suet ...	—	1	—	—
Black Pepper ...	—	1	—	—
Brandy ...	1	—	—	—
Butter ...	—	4	—	1
Chutney ...	—	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract	—	3	—	—
Coffee Extract ...	—	1	—	—
Cream Powder ...	—	1	—	—
Curry Powder ...	—	1	—	—
Dates ...	—	2	—	—
Double Cream ...	—	1	—	1
Fish Paste ...	—	1	—	—
Gregory's Powder ...	—	2	—	—
Glaze Cherries ...	—	1	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ...	—	1	—	—
Ground Nutmeg ...	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	29	—	7
Jam ...	—	6	—	—
Jelly Crystals ...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	—	2	—	—
Liquid Browning ...	—	1	—	—
Margarine ...	—	3	—	—
Milk—Certified ...	1	4	—	—
Condensed ...	—	4	—	—
Ordinary ...	3	17	—	1
Pasteurised ...	—	386	—	10
T.T. ...	17	524	1	19
T.T. (Past.) ...	2	22	2	—
Mince ...	36	933	11	44
Mixed Spice ...	—	1	—	—
Mustard ...	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil ...	—	1	—	—
Rice ...	—	1	—	—
Rum ...	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream ...	—	2	—	—
Salmon & Tomato Spread	—	1	—	—
Sandwich Spread ...	—	1	—	—
Sauce ...	—	1	—	—
Sausage—Link ...	3	41	—	1
Meat ...	—	7	—	1
Sliced ...	24	1,099	3	36
S.R. Flour ...	—	1	—	—
Strawberries (Canned)	—	1	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	—	2	—	—
Tomato Ketchup ...	—	3	—	—
Whisky ...	41	—	1	—

This table shows that 18 of the 129 formal samples (14%) and 121 of the 3,248 informal samples (3.7%) submitted for examination were unsatisfactory. The corresponding figures for last year expressed as



percentages were 17.2 and 4.0 respectively. There has apparently been some slight improvement over the previous year, but as has been indicated before, the figures of adulteration will always bear a close relationship to the pattern of sampling. A closer examination of Table No. 2 this year and the corresponding Table for previous years will show that many classes of the foodstuffs suffer no adulteration. It follows then that it is not advisable to attach too much importance to the general figures given above.

**MILKS.**—There has been a slight fall in the number of samples which were unsatisfactory this year, 33 out of 976 submitted, i.e. 3.4% compared to 3.6% last year. This figure, is, however, still much greater than 1956 when the percentage of unsatisfactory samples was as low as 2.2. As in previous years it may be stated that by and large Pasteurised Milks show less adulteration than other milks on the market. The monthly variations of the milk fat and milk solids not milk fat content of milk produced at farms, milk supplied to schools and milk on sale to the public are given in Table No. 3.

A—Samples obtained at farms.

B—Milk supplied to school.

C—Milks purchased under Food and Drugs  
(Scotland) Act, 1956.

				A		B		C	
				Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat
January	...	...	...	4.10	8.64	3.58	8.70	3.63	8.75
February	...	...	...	4.15	8.75	3.67	8.68	3.46	8.71
March	...	...	...	3.93	8.72	3.37	8.75	3.46	8.65
April	...	...	...	3.76	8.78	3.57	8.71	3.51	8.86
May	...	...	...	3.90	8.92	3.59	8.86	3.58	8.84
June	...	...	...	3.77	8.96	3.47	8.90	3.53	8.76
July	...	...	...	3.85	8.69	†	†	3.71	8.79
August	...	...	...	3.93	8.89	3.66	8.86	3.68	8.85
September	...	...	...	4.34	8.88	3.85	8.83	3.79	8.86
October	...	...	...	4.06	8.78	3.93	8.89	3.93	9.12
November	...	...	...	3.63	8.71	3.76	8.84	3.67	8.81
December	...	...	...	*	*	3.56	8.82	3.42	8.69
The average figures for the years 1953-57 inclusive are:—									
1953	...	...	...	4.16	8.86	3.72	8.78	3.77	8.83
1954	...	...	...	4.16	8.87	3.73	8.82	3.72	8.84
1955	...	...	...	3.99	8.82	3.61	8.78	3.69	8.76
1956	...	...	...	*	*	3.62	8.79	3.69	8.73
1957	...	...	...	*	*	3.66	8.83	3.61	8.80

\* Insufficient samples received to permit average value to be given.

† School holidays in July.

Attention is directed to the relatively low butter fat content of school milk during the month of March. This is the poorest average quality of milk I have recorded over the many years that School Milks have been examined in this laboratory.

During the year I have had several school milks submitted for examination as a result of complaints made by head teachers. In one case it was alleged that the milk was contaminated with glass. Very careful examination of the contents failed to reveal even a trace of glass, but the milk bottle was in very bad condition. It bore ample evidence of having been chipped on many occasions but when it was received by me there were no marks or chips which had been recently made, and the bottle was perfectly smooth. Another sample which was submitted contained a large amount of brown dye, and was unfit for human consumption. It surprises me that this bottle passed even the most cursory inspection at the creamery. A third sample of school milk received was alleged to contain an insect. Examination of this sample showed an insect—*Tenebrio molitor* to be present. As the bottle was still sealed when I received it the presence of this insect suggests that conditions at the creamery could have been better.

Another school milk was received as a formal sample taken under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. This sample was taken as a result of a complaint by a head teacher that the milk he was receiving was of very poor quality. The analytical figures indicated the milk to be deficient in milk solids not milk fat and the deficiency was due to presence of extraneous water.

A total of 976 milks of all grades were submitted for analyses and 33 (3.3%) of these were unsatisfactory or adulterated. Adulteration of the different grades of milk were as follows:—

*Pasteurised Milk.*—Of the eight samples which were unsatisfactory two were deficient in milk fat; two were naturally deficient in milk solids not milk fat and four were deficient in milk solids not milk fat due to presence of extraneous water.

*T.T. (Pasteurised Milk).*—One sample was naturally deficient in milk solids not milk fat. Two formal samples were received. One was deficient in milk solids not milk fat and contained extraneous water.

The other sample conformed to the standards for milk in the Sale of Milk Regulations 1901, but was proved to contain extraneous water.

*T.T. Milk.*—Four samples were deficient in milk fat and two were naturally deficient in milk solids not milk fat. Six samples were naturally deficient in milk solids not milk fat and contained extraneous water, and one sample was deficient in milk solids not milk fat due to presence of extraneous water.

*Offences against Preservative Regulations.*—According to the Regulations the only permitted preservatives which may be added to foods are sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid. The maximum quantity which may be added to certain specified foods is controlled, and further in a limited number of cases the presence of the permitted preservatives must be declared. The number of minces which did not conform to the Preservative Regulations was 55 (5.6%) a slight increase over last year when percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 4.2. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the violations of the Preservative Regulations this year was the number of samples in the early part of the year where the amount of sulphur dioxide exceeded 1,500 parts per million and in one case was in excess of 3,000 parts per million, the highest figure I have ever recorded in Lanarkshire.

Forty samples of sausages (3.4%) as compared to 4.1% last year contained an excessive quantity of preservative. One sample of sausage meat received an adverse report as it was devoid of starchy cereal as demanded by Regulations. This may have been a genuine mistake by the butcher or, it may be he added, sulphur dioxide to his mince and when he recognised the Sampling Officer described it as sausage meat.

During 1956 the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued a Report recommending minimum standards of meat content in sausages. So far no action has been taken to implement the standards recommended in that Report. No doubt there is good reason why no further action has been taken but it is hoped that in the near future the Ministry will be able to take the necessary steps and define standards for sausages.

It is very doubtful if any member of the public ever considers standards, or even the necessity for standards in foodstuffs and is

usually prepared to accept what appeals to the eye or the purse and is frequently prepared to pay a little extra in order to get a better article. In the case of the modern sausage however, it has been shown, many times that rather frequently the price and quality of sausages are not related. A very poor quality sausage can be made most appetising and tasty and whilst rich in fat can be a very poor source of protein. I believe sausages are in a special class as the contribution made by sausages to the nutrition of the nation is quite substantial.

Another Report on which no action has been taken is that on Processed Cheese and Cheese Spread. Here again I think some positive action should be taken though the need for legislation in this case does not appear to be so urgent as in the case of sausages.

Two other Reports were issued by the Food Standards Committee towards the end of 1957.

In the first they concerned themselves with a revision of the Fluorine in Food Order, 1957. They have considered representations received from the trade and other interests and have recommended very substantial reductions in fluorine content of foods covered by the Order. The substances included in the Fluorine in Food Order, 1947, and the new recommendations are given below.

Article of Food	Fluorine in Food Order, 1947. Max. Fluorine Content	New Recommendations Max. Fluorine Content
1. Calcium Acid Phosphate, Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate or other Acid Phosphate ...	300 p.p.m.	30 p.p.m.
2. Any article of food (not included in Items 3 or 4 below) containing acid calcium phosphate, sodium acid phosphate and intending for use in preparation of Food ...	300 p.p.m.	30 p.p.m.
3. Baking Powder including Golden Raising Powder ...	100 p.p.m.	15 p.p.m.
4. S.R. Flour or similar mixture containing an acidie phosphate	8 p.p.m.	3 p.p.m.

In the second Report the Committee reviewed the ice-cream standards and composition. They recommend that the present type of ice-cream be allowed to remain on the market but would like to see the fat content raised to 8 per cent. They further recommend that provision be made for ice-cream made from milk. They would like to see the descriptive name "dairy ice-cream" or any variant of this name likely to suggest dairy ingredients applied to ice-cream, the fat of which is wholly milk fat. They would also like to see "milk ices" which would contain  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  milk fat and 7% milk solids not milk fat; further it shall contain no fat other than milk fat.

If these recommendations are adopted it appears to me that there will be considerable confusion in the minds of the public as to what they are buying and the expense to Local Authorities in Scotland will increase considerably if all analysts have to estimate and identify the type of fat used in each ice-cream sample submitted for examination.

The colouring matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957, came into operation in the middle of the year. These new regulations revoke the provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925, as amended, relating to colouring matter in food. Under the old Regulations any colour except five specified colours could be used in the food industry for colouring. In the new Regulations there is a list of 30 colours which may be used, all others being forbidden. These new Regulations will provide many problems for analysts, particularly as it appears to me that the identity of a colour will require to be established to prove that it is not one of the permitted colours and as the quantity of dye stuff in a food is so small resort will have to be made to the modern expensive equipment which is now fairly readily available. In fact, over the last few years, the whole art of the public analyst has been changed by the introduction of new legislation governing the composition and standards of a wide variety of foods. To carry out the many examinations necessary for checking these standards a great deal of modern and very expensive equipment will be necessary. An added difficulty will be how to recruit staff with the necessary qualifications, training and experience for this very specialised work.

### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

The number of samples examined this year showed a marked increase on last year. This was due to new stations at Blantyre,



Cambuslang, Baillieston, Bellshill, Carfin and Boghead coming into operation at the beginning of the year. Baillieston was not started until April, but all others were started on 1st January. As I pointed out in my last report I was not satisfied with the situation of the station at Blantyre and hoped to find a more suitable site during the year. I regret to record that I have been unable to find an alternative site and have been compelled to leave the equipment where it was. Due to the unsatisfactory nature of the site I doubt if the results recorded are a true reflection of atmospheric conditions in this area. Detailed figures for the results obtained will be found in the County Sanitary Inspector's Report and all I propose to give are total deposits for year.

	Rainfall ins.	Soluble Solids Tons per	Insoluble Solids Square Mile	Total Solids
Baillieston (9 months) ...	25.63	61.62	151.33	212.95
Bellshill ... ..	32.35	71.39	100.72	172.11
Blantyre ... ..	33.83	74.10	97.06	171.16
Boghead ... ..	37.46	55.88	13.75	69.63
Cambuslang ... ..	36.60	95.93	199.88	295.81
Carmyle ... ..	32.26	153.46	446.63	600.09
Carfin (11 months) ...	30.28	113.91	353.40	467.91

At Carfin the apparatus had apparently been tampered with in May so no analysis was possible of that particular sample.

In studying these results several interesting features are observed. At Boghead the total deposit is about 70 tons per square mile and of this almost 56 tons comes down with the rain. This soluble matter is dirt washed out of the air by the rain and also salt carried over from storms at sea. It is a surprise also that Baillieston should have a greater insoluble deposit in 9 months than either Blantyre or Bellshill over the year, and it would appear that over a full year the total deposit at Baillieston will be comparable with Cambuslang which is purely an industrial area.

The biggest shock however is at Carfin where the amount of dirt deposited is far in excess of what can be reasonably expected from an area of this type. It is true that Ravenscraig started operations there in August, but they are not responsible for the dirt deposited as the highest monthly totals were recorded during January and February

6 months before Ravenscraig commenced operations. It is very doubtful if it will ever be possible to assess the pollution contribution of Ravenscraig, as recording at Carfin was much too late in starting. However, certain analytical constants obtained during the examination of the samples from Carfin cast suspicion on one particular works. An approach will be made to the management of the works concerned and I have every reason to believe that there will be full co-operation and hope they will be able to instal dust-arresting equipment in the not too distant future.

Peroxide instruments were also brought into operation at the same time as the rain gauges at the stations given. These instruments do not give an accurate picture of the amount of acid sulphur gases in the atmosphere but they do give a general picture of the relative amount of these gases present in the atmosphere in the different areas. It will be recalled that in my last annual report I stated that there was no standard for Peroxide Instruments and suggested that a clean rural area would give an average figure not much in excess of 2.5 mgm.  $\text{SO}_3$ /1000 sq. cm./day while a polluted industrial area would give a figure generally in excess of 40 mgm.  $\text{SO}_3$ /1000 sq. cm./day:—

The following average results are for the instruments in Lanarkshire:—

	Mgm. $\text{SO}_3$ /1000 sq. cm./day			
Baillieston ... ..	...	...	...	7.7
Bellshill ... ..	...	...	...	8.9
Blantyre ... ..	...	...	...	4.9
Boghead ... ..	...	...	...	2.7
Cambuslang... ..	...	...	...	13.1
Carfin ... ..	...	...	...	7.3
Carmyle—London Road ... ..	...	...	...	23.9
Carmyle—Village ... ..	...	...	...	9.8

It will be seen that Boghead, a clean rural area, is in good agreement with the figure I suggested. It will also be observed that the highest figures we have recorded are close to and down wind of heavy industrial establishments. In only one instance during the year could any area have been said to be subjected to a relatively heavy industrial pollution. This occurred during the month of October at London Road, Carmyle. The actual figures for that month were

Total Solid matter deposited	84.24 tons per square mile.
Sulphur Gases as $\text{SO}_3$ ...	44.4 mgm./1000 sq. cm./day.



I hope that during the coming year to be able to start recording the concentration of sulphur gas and smoke in the atmosphere. In view of the very interesting work done by Dr. V. M. Sim, a U.S. medical researcher, and his British colleague Dr. R. Battle at Porton, it would appear that the sulphur gases in the atmosphere are important factors in causing chronic bronchitis.

Smoke determinations may have uses other than mere determination of smoke. The accident at Windscale during the autumn directs attention to another serious pollutant which will have to be considered in the future. At the moment there are several atomic reactors in the course of construction or nearing completion in Scotland and I have no doubt every care and precaution will be taken, once they come into operation, to prevent accidents. There must always be the possibility however of a reactor getting out of control as happened at Windscale leading to escape of radioactive and toxic dust. Such an accident could occur as the result of a fire or accidental development of a critical mass. Some form of monitoring will require to be developed either by the local or central authority. If the local authority has to undertake this task then smoke filters might be used for this determination provided suitable electronic equipment was made available.

An interesting case occurred during the year at Cambuslang. One light engineering company lodged a complaint against an adjoining firm claiming that the dust caused by the latter during grinding operations was leading to excessive maintenance costs of their office machinery. I visited the works concerned and arranged for a modified rain gauge to be placed in the factory grounds facing the works complained of and calculated to record the worst conditions. Incidentally the works complained about was one of the worst examples of bad housekeeping I have ever seen. I was able to compare the results obtained here with the other station at Cambuslang, and further, by analysis of the deposit obtained, relate the pollution to the dust nuisance caused by the grinding operations. This work was started in July and it was not until December that the deposited matter indicated clearly that the grinding operations had been causing a nuisance. I then had enquiries made at the light engineering works to find out if they had had nuisance conditions during December. The information I received was that during the last month of the year conditions had been good and they had no complaints. In my

opinion the nuisance conditions occur at the light engineering works when a northerly wind is blowing and carrying dust and fumes from a large Iron Works at Carmyle.

### Miscellaneous Samples.

In the first few days of the year I received the usual samples of food which had been eaten by a family at the New Year celebration. It included the usual steak pie. Chemical examination failed to provide any reason for the illness from which the family had suffered.

Early in January also I received a sample of Limeade which was stated to have caused sickness in a family. In this instance I was able to detect the presence of a phenolic disinfectant. It would appear that some previous user of the bottle had used it to hold disinfectant which had impregnated the plastic stopper. It was demonstrated that the stopper contained a large amount of phenolic compound which was being slowly abstracted by the limeade.

During the year I received samples of rice, lentils and cocoa said to be infected with insects. Examination of the materials provided no evidence of infestation.

Several pieces of copper piping from a domestic water supply were submitted as a result of complaints by householders of the quality of water they were receiving. The copper piping was in very bad condition and the complaints were justified. In all cases the piping was replaced.

At different times during the year samples of water from basements were submitted for examination. When water starts to collect in a basement it is not always easy for the District Sanitary Inspector or Drainage Inspector to say where it is originating; in these cases it is sometimes possible for chemical analyses to indicate the source of origin.

In my report last year I described the nuisance conditions which had arisen at Cardowan due to the generation of hydrogen sulphide presumably from the road bottoming used in the new highway. I

have not been able to visit this area this year but have had one or two samples of road drainage submitted for examination. The results of these analysis show that nuisance conditions still exist in this area and as I suggested last year these conditions may continue for some time yet.

I had one sample of crude salt from the Highways Department for examination. This supply of salt has been used for many years to mix with grit to spread on the roads in the time of frost and snow. This year the suppliers of the salt were obtaining the salt as a by-product from a different process and the composition of the impurities in the salt sold to the highways department had altered. As the impurities could cause undesirable side actions this salt is no longer used on the roads.

One sample of coal was received for analysis from the County Architect's Department. There was some doubt as to the quality of the coal which had been delivered and an analysis was requested. The sample I received could hardly be called a representative sample but the analysis requested was carried out. It was a very poor coal. It has always surprised me that the County Council, who must buy many thousands of tons of coal for all the offices and schools they control, do not have a regular analytical control over this fuel, when it is remembered that, generally speaking, fuel today is sold on its calorific value.

# NINTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1957

## STAFF

### *Dental Department*

#### Chief Dental Officer

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

#### Assistant Dental Officers

Mrs. MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S.

Mrs. MARY M. SPRACKLAN, B.D.S.

Miss MARGT. S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.

Miss MARGT. M'LACHLAN, L.D.S.

GORDON E. M'INTYRE, L.D.S.

Mrs. AGNES P. THOM, L.D.S.

(A) GEORGE REID, L.D.S.

ANTHONY CHAMBERS, L.D.S.

ALEXR. WESTWOOD, L.D.S.

(B) DANIEL H. GODFREY, L.D.S.

MARTYN L. H. DAVIES, L.D.S.

(C) Mrs. MARGT. SCOTT (nee Kelly), L.D.S.

(D) Mrs. CHRISTINA M. L. BISSET, L.D.S.

(A) Resigned 31/7/57.

(c) Appointed 1/2/57.

(B) Resigned 5/1/57.

(D) Appointed 1/11/57.

Two Assistant Dental Officers resigned during the year, Daniel H. Godfrey on 5/1/57 to H.M. Forces and George Reid on 31/7/57 to enter private practice. To fill the vacancies thus created Miss Margaret Kelly, now Mrs. Scott, was appointed on 1/2/57 and Mrs. Christina M. L. Bisset on 1/11/57.

Clinic accommodations is the same as last year, namely 21 Fixed Clinics, 2 Trailer Mobile Units and 3 Self-propelled Units. The proposed clinics at Newmains J.S. School and Ladywell P. School, Motherwell,

are held up meantime pending completion of the building operations. Owing to lack of suitable staff 2 self-propelled units are out of use and the third unit will be similarly placed when Mr. Martyn Davies, L.D.S., resigns his post on 12th March, 1958.

The scheme of Dental Inspections at the 21 major Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics has been continued throughout the year. The numbers inspected are as follows :—46 expectant mothers, 531 nursing mothers and 190 school children. As a result of this inspection 460 mothers and 93 children attended for treatment and with the addition of 129 and 4 respectively brought forward from the previous year a total of 589 mothers and 97 children actually received treatment. The number of attendances made by all groups was 2,342. The main items of treatment are as follows :—539 teeth were extracted with Local and 2,059 under General Anaesthesia, 383 fillings were inserted and a total of 611 dentures were fitted, 11 dentures were repaired, 17 films were used in dental X-ray examination at the Motherwell clinic.

Since 1st May, 1954, when the above scheme was introduced, a Dental Officer has been in attendance one session per month at each of the 21 major Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. (East Kilbride was added in January, 1955). It has become increasingly obvious that the scheme is most unprofitable and one which our grossly under-staffed department cannot afford to maintain. Actually 228 sessions were spent on these inspections and this works out at an average of only 3 patients per session. It is my intention in the near future to ask that the scheme be discontinued so that these sessions can be fully utilised in the treatment of school children. I would hasten to point out, however, that the treatment of the M. & C.W. priority groups would be carried on as usual, the only difference being that the "Application for Treatment" forms would be sent to this department from the various clinics and the work would then be arranged for the officers concerned.

The Government "Block Grants" Scheme has caused a delay in considering the Four Phase Plan for developing the dental service. It is to be hoped the delay will not be prolonged so that we can proceed with the plans to provide a comprehensive service to the priority classes.

I append in tabular form a summary of the work done by each officer concerned and statements of the inspection and treatment carried out for each group and in geographical areas. Details of the

work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report 1956/57 of the Executive School Medical Officer and in Tables V and VA (Supplementary) at the end of that report.

WILLIAM GIBSON,  
*Chief Dental Officer.*

Dental Department,  
13 Clydesdale Street,  
Hamilton, *January, 1958.*

### Dental Treatment

	<i>No. Inspected by Dental Officers during the Year</i>	<i>No. found to require treatment during the Year</i>	<i>No. accepting treatment during the Year</i>	<i>No. actually treated by Dental Offi- cers during the Year</i>
Expectant Mothers	46	45	45	43
Nursing Mothers ...	531	521	491	417
Pre-School Children	190	133	100	93



# DENTAL TREATMENT—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

Clinic from which Patient was referred	MOTHERS				CHILDREN					
	No. referred for inspection by M.O.	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Accepting Treatment	Treated	No. referred for inspection by M.O.	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Accepting Treatment	Treated
Airdrie	34	34	34	34	34	3	3	3	3	3
Baillieston	37	37	36	33	26	25	25	17	16	14
Bellshill	29	29	28	28	20	24	24	16	16	17
Bishopbriggs	4	4	4	1	—	5	5	4	—	—
Blantyre	35	35	35	35	30	13	13	12	11	8
Cadzow	30	30	30	30	31	2	2	2	2	2
Cambuslang	35	35	35	34	36	4	12	11	9	6
Carluke	20	20	19	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Chapelhall	20	20	20	19	18	5	5	2	2	1
Chryston	35	35	34	33	25	12	12	10	10	10
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	9	9	8	8	8	5	5	2	2	2
Lanark	11	11	11	8	10	1	1	1	1	1
Larkhall	89	89	88	79	66	9	39	21	3	2
Lesmahagow	14	14	13	11	12	7	7	4	—	—
Newarthill	25	25	23	23	15	3	3	3	3	2
Newmains	29	29	29	29	22	6	6	4	4	2
New Stevenston	15	15	14	14	10	5	5	3	3	3
Shotts	13	43	42	40	33	6	6	4	3	4
Strathaven	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	5	3	3
Tannochside	47	47	47	46	34	6	6	5	5	9
Uddingston	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	4	4	4
Total	577	577	566	536	460	152	190	133	100	93



## SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT—GROUP RETURN

Group	Total number of Patients		Attendances		Extractions		Fillings		Other Conservative Treatment		Dentures Supplied		Special Cases						
					Local	General							Crowns		X-rays				
													Inlays	Jacket Post		Surgical Extractions			
			Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Full Partial Total Repair								Intra Oral	Occlu- sal	Extra Oral	
Ante-Natal Mothers	43	60	44	187	—	36	—	151	—	41	—	20	38	11	49	—	1	—	—
Post-Natal Mothers	417	529	423	2,032	—	487	1	1,776	—	305	2	194	426	136	562	11	—	—	—
Pre-School Girls	47	48	46	60	9	—	71	—	13	—	93	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-School Boys	46	49	48	63	7	—	60	—	24	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	553	686	561	2,342	16	523	132	1,927	37	346	158	215	464	147	611	11	1	—	—

## SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT—AREA RETURN

M. & C.W. Area including Day Nursery if Applicable	Total number of Patients		Attendances		Extractions		Fillings		Other Conservative Treatment		Dentures Supplied		Special Cases									
	New Cases	under Cases Treat.	Compd.	Temp.	Perm.	Local	General	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Full	Partial	Total	Repair	Inlays			Surgical Extractions	Special Cases		
																Jacket	Post	Crowns		Intra Oral	Occlu- sal	Extra Oral
Aurdrie	37	44	32	165	1	43	—	50	—	42	18	29	25	11	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Baillieston	40	41	35	85	1	27	—	19	—	20	25	11	12	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bellsbill	35	44	38	120	—	8	35	75	17	20	—	9	16	4	20	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Bishopbriggs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Blantyre	35	42	30	153	—	85	17	68	3	13	19	24	27	7	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cadzow	32	42	39	143	—	14	2	152	—	6	2	7	30	15	45	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambuslang	42	54	39	196	—	87	10	155	—	20	24	19	40	5	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carlisle	16	19	13	72	—	3	—	103	—	13	—	8	17	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chapelhall	19	24	22	80	1	15	—	70	—	3	—	2	23	8	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Chryston	35	35	26	98	6	33	—	59	—	21	34	10	16	4	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	
East Kilbride	10	12	8	43	—	12	—	59	—	14	20	5	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lanark	11	13	11	39	—	22	—	13	5	—	1	2	13	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Larkhall	68	103	86	380	—	61	6	514	—	40	—	29	90	31	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lesmahagow	12	16	12	59	—	12	—	70	—	14	—	5	18	4	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Newarthill	17	20	17	73	—	1	9	66	—	18	—	11	13	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newmains	24	31	26	103	—	8	4	116	—	3	8	7	34	6	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	
New Stevenston	13	16	14	84	—	5	15	17	1	28	8	8	7	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shotts	37	53	40	202	—	59	—	158	3	17	7	10	41	14	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Strathaven	9	12	12	38	2	3	4	40	8	3	—	1	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tannochside	42	46	41	152	—	7	21	106	—	50	—	10	18	12	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uddingston	15	19	20	57	5	18	9	8	—	1	—	8	11	1	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	553	686	561	2,342	16	523	132	1,927	37	346	158	215	404	147	611	11	1	—	—	2	15	2

## SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT—INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF OFFICERS

Name of Officer	Total number of Patients		Attendances		Extractions		Fillings		Other Conservative Treatment		Dentures Supplied		Special Cases											
													Inlays		Crowns	Surgical Extractions		X-rays						
													Jacket	Post		Intra Oral	Extra Oral							
			Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Full Partial Total Repair														
Mr. Gibson ...	181	241	200	827	3	98	14	1,166	13	55	14	43	221	65	286	7	—	—	—	—	1	15	2	—
Mrs. Owens ...	112	128	111	431	—	28	87	264	18	116	—	38	54	26	80	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miss McDonald ...	87	105	76	383	—	183	27	268	3	47	63	17	67	15	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Reid ...	16	21	12	74	—	34	—	37	—	25	—	13	14	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Spracklan ...	29	45	38	124	5	25	4	115	—	4	2	15	24	6	30	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mrs. Thom ...	103	111	93	339	8	103	—	—	—	83	77	50	53	21	74	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Scott ...	25	35	31	164	—	52	—	77	3	16	2	9	31	11	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	553	686	561	2,342	16	523	132	1,927	37	346	158	215	464	147	611	11	1	—	—	2	15	2	—	—

## FOOD AND DRUGS

*Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer—WM. J. IRONS.*

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark and the type of samples procured, etc. :—

District	Inspections made	Samples procured		Total	Analysed	
		Formal	Informal		Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	4,639	142	3,276	3,418	142	3,276
Burgh of Biggar	79	8	34	42	8	34
Burgh of Lanark	197	8	81	89	8	81
Total ...	4,915	158	3,391	3,549	158	3,391

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and received, the number analysed and the number found deficient :—

Article				Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
Milk Samples	...	...	...	1,026	1,026	35
Double Cream	...	...	...	1	1	1
Imitation Cream	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	95	95	17
Margarine	...	...	...	3	3	—
Margarine plus 10% Butter	...	...	...	1	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	49	49	3
Mince	...	...	...	1,027	1,027	55
Link and Slicing Sausage	...	...	...	1,264	1,264	47
Tinned Strawberries	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	10	10	—
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	1	1	—
Liquid Browning	...	...	...	1	1	—
Egg Albumen	...	...	...	2	2	—
Shredded Beef Suet	...	...	...	2	2	—
Glacé Cherries	...	...	...	1	1	—
Salmon and Tomato Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—
Aerated Waters	...	...	...	2	2	—
Fish Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	1	1	—
Chutney	...	...	...	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	3	3	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	2	2	—
Sauce	...	...	...	3	3	—
Rum	...	...	...	1	1	—
Brandy	...	...	...	1	1	—
Dates	...	...	...	1	1	—
<i>Carry forward</i>				3,502	3,502	158

Article				Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
<i>Brought forward</i>				3,502	3,502	158
Cabbage Leaf	...	...	...	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	4	4	1
Coffee	...	...	...	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	2	2	—
Curry Powder	...	...	...	1	1	—
Apple and Strawberry Jam				2	2	—
Apple and B.C. Jam	...			1	1	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	2	2	—
Rice	...	...	...	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	4	4	—
Ground Nutmeg	...	...	...	1	1	—
Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cream Powder	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ground Cinnamon	...	...	...	1	1	—
Chicken Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—
Stoned Dates	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	...	...	...	2	2	—
Household Ammonia	...			1	1	1
Black Pepper	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mustard	...	...	...	1	1	—
Drugs	...	...	...	9	9	1
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pineapple Jam	...	...	...	1	1	—
Strawberry Jam	...	...	...	1	1	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	1	1	—
Butter	...	...	...	4	4	1
Total	...	...	...	3,549	3,549	162

4 Samples received privately.

One hundred and fifty-eight samples were taken formally. Results of all non-genuine samples were reported to the County Clerk. The following table indicates action taken in these :—

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
3	Slicing Sausage	23rd Jan., 1957	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 25th February, 1957.
4	Mince	30th Jan., 1957	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 16th April, 1957. Fined £3.
6	Mince	30th Jan., 1957	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 16th April, 1957. Fined £3.
7	Mince	6th Feb., 1957	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 16th April, 1957. Fined £3.
34	Whisky	8th March, 1957	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 3rd May, 1957. Fined £10.
39	Mince	20th March, 1957	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 15th July, 1957. Fined £5.
41	Mince	20th March, 1957	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 5th April, 1957.
59	Slicing Sausage	2nd April, 1957	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 12th June, 1957. Fined £3.
60	Mince	2nd April, 1957	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 12th June, 1957. Fined £5.
62	Mince	3rd April, 1957	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 23rd May, 1957.
63	T.T. (Past.) Milk	15th April, 1957	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 3rd May, 1957.
69	Mince	1st May, 1957	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 7th June, 1957. Fined £3.
71	Mince	2nd May, 1957	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 18th July, 1957. Fined £4.
80	Slicing Sausage	30th May, 1957	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 17th July, 1957. Fined £5.
90	Slicing Sausage	19th Aug., 1957	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 20th November, 1957. Fined £5.



Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
101	Mince	8th Oct., 1957	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 22nd October, 1957.
113	Whisky	25th Oct., 1957	Proceedings pending.
119	Mince	29th Oct., 1957	Proceedings dropped owing to failure of Procurator Fiscal to institute proceedings within Time Limit.
139	Mince	27th Nov., 1957	Proceedings pending.
142	Whisky	30th Nov., 1957	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 22nd January, 1958. Fined £5.
151	Mince	16th Dec., 1957	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd February, 1958. Fined £3.

The following tables show the number of samples of Sweet Milk analysed during the year, classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat, and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors.

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT  
PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—3 PER CENT.

Milk Fat Percentage	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
	Producer-Wholesalers	Producer-Retailers	Retailers	Total
2.2 ...	—	—	—	—
3.0 ...	1	—	—	1
3.1 ...	—	—	—	—
3.2 ...	—	1	2	3
3.3 ...	—	—	3	3
3.4 ...	—	1	2	3
3.5 ...	—	—	1	1
3.6 ...	—	—	—	—
3.7 ...	—	—	—	—
3.8 ...	1	—	2	3
3.9 ...	—	—	—	—
4.0 ...	1	—	—	1
4.1 ...	—	—	1	1
4.2 ...	—	—	—	—
4.3 ...	—	—	1	1
4.6 ...	—	1	—	1
4.7 ...	—	—	—	—
	3	3	12	18

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK SOLIDS  
OTHER THAN MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—8·5 PER CENT.

Non-Fatty Solids Percentage	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
	Producer- Wholesalers	Producer Retailers	Retailers	Total
7·9    ...    ...	—	—	—	—
8·3    ...    ...	—	—	—	—
8·4    ...    ...	—	—	—	—
8·5    ...    ...	—	—	—	—
8·6    ...    ...	—	—	2	2
8·7    ...    ...	—	—	5	5
8·8    ...    ...	2	1	1	4
8·9    ...    ...	1	—	1	2
9·0    ...    ...	—	1	—	1
9·1    ...    ...	—	—	—	—
9·2    ...    ...	—	—	2	2
9·3    ...    ...	—	1	1	2
9·4    ...    ...	—	—	—	—
	3	3	12	18

SWEET MILK.—18 samples were procured for analyses under the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1956, all of which were found to be genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951-52.—The majority of samples of milk obtained during the year were of Designated milk. In only one instance was a sample of T.T. (Pasteurised) milk found to be deficient. On investigation being made at the distributor's premises it was found that due to a misunderstanding on the part of one of the operators a quantity of water had inadvertently been allowed to mix with a batch of Pasteurised milk. The circumstances were reported to the County Clerk and the distributor received a cautionary letter.

**CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.**—The schools in the County Area have been visited regularly and samples of the milk delivered thereto have been obtained for both chemical and bacteriological examination. 262 bottles were thus obtained of which 15 failed to comply with the bacteriological standard. The distributors concerned were immediately visited and efforts made to trace the source of contamination. In all cases these visits were welcomed and generally steps taken to obviate the recurrence of any defect. All incoming milk to the various distributors of milk to schools was also regularly sampled and examined chemically with satisfactory results.

**SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.**—The Cooking Centres were again visited periodically and were found to be satisfactory.

**ICE-CREAM.**—95 samples were purchased and examined bacteriologically and chemically and in no instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings for a deficiency in the fat content. It has been, observed however, throughout the year that many small manufacturers are now going over to cold mix during the off period of sales, this allows them to make up small quantities without utilising the pasteurising and cooling equipment generally used in peak periods. It has been found that these cold mixes do comply with the legal standard of 5 per cent. fat.

**BUTTER.**—In order to ensure that all butter exposed for sale is properly separated from margarine, and stamped with the country of origin, renewed attention has been paid in all shops selling this commodity and no contraventions have been detected.

**MARGARINE.**—Only pre-packed and properly labelled margarine is now on sale in most shops. Samples have been taken and these have all been found to be genuine.

**WHISKY.**—49 samples of whisky were procured of which 3 were found to be not genuine. Legal proceedings were instituted in these cases and are referred to in the table showing the result of legal prosecutions.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.**—2,301 samples were obtained from butchers' shops consisting of Mince, Sausage and Sausage Meat. These were all examined for the presence of preservative. As a result, 55 samples of Mince and 47 samples of Sausages were found to contain excessive amounts of preservative. This necessitates return visits to the vendors concerned and further samples being procured. 17 successful prosecutions were instituted during the year.

**MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**—A variety of tinned goods exposed for sale to the public have had to be condemned as unsound and unfit for human consumption, generally through tins being "blown." In all cases a condemnation certificate is provided to the vendor and the unsound tins removed for destruction.

**LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER.**—No contraventions were detected during the year.

**PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.**—290 inspections were made under this Act, and various articles, particularly detergents, disinfectants, etc., purchased, and examined in the Chemical Laboratory. All were certified to be genuine.

**MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.**—6 contraventions of this order were detected all concerning wrongful labelling or lack of labelling of fruit, particularly tomatoes. These contraventions are generally found where the vendor is carrying out his trade from a mobile van. In all instances verbal cautions were given.

**FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.**—14 samples were obtained under the above Act and examined by the Agricultural Analyst. It was reported that 4 of the samples showed slight deficiencies as compared with the guarantee on the invoice to the farmer. In each case the farmer received a copy of the Analyst's certificate enabling him to claim a rebate from the supplier for any deficiency.

**SHOPS ACT, 1950.**—209 contraventions of this Act were detected, 37 of which consisted of failure to observe the weekly half-holiday, or the sale of non-exempted goods. In most cases these offences were committed by mobile vans. Many of the latter are registered and come from districts outwith the County, and the weekly half-holiday

in their home area differs from that of the County. The owners of the vans are under the impression that because they observe the weekly half-holiday in their home district, they are not obliged to observe the half-holiday in the County area. Verbal cautions have been given and these have been effective in quite a number of instances. Unfortunately there are still a few who persist in carrying out their trade on the weekly half-holiday, and it may well be that the services of an "Agent" will have to be employed with a view to "prove a purchase" in order that legal proceedings may be instituted against the persisting offenders. New statutory notices have been issued to several of the small shopkeepers who have "mixed shops." The following table shows the number of inspections, etc., and contraventions detected.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC., AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1957.

Inspections to localities ...	...	...	...	...	412
Visits to shops, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	1,604

*Contraventions.*

Failure to close: Weekly half-holiday and under Closing Orders ...	...	...	...	...	3
Sale of non-exempted goods ...	...	...	...	...	4
Street trading ...	...	...	...	...	30
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	...	...	...	...	—
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	...	...	...	...	—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18 years more than 48 hours per week ...	...	...	...	...	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act ...	...	...	...	...	172
					—
					209

## MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES etc.

---

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs, I have to submit the following report for the year 1957:—

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 44,139, of which 8,149 were found to show evidence of disease in some form.

Of the 8,149, there were 241 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 7,908 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 18.42 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 16.75 per cent. the previous year.

No cattle were sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order.

Tables II and III show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animal slaughtered and the extent to which disease was prevalent both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV shows the number of organs and the disease for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs.

GEORGE MILNE.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,  
HAMILTON.



TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.											
		Tuberculosis.								Other Diseases.			
		Class.		Num- ber.	Carcases.				Organs only.	Carcases.			
Wholly.					Partially.		Wholly.			Partially.			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
Cows	...	5,856	12	.2	—	—	139	2.73	61	1.04	19	.32	4,145
Heifers	...	1,621	—	—	—	—	2	.12	2	.12	3	.15	373
Bulls	...	114	—	—	—	—	1	.88	1	.88	—	—	19
Bullocks	...	1,954	1	.05	3	.15	32	1.64	3	.15	2	.1	794
Calves	...	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	6.53	—	—	2
Sheep	...	30,721	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	.25	11	.04	2,127
Swine	...	3,368	—	—	2	.06	9	.27	4	.12	6	.18	262
Total	...	44,139	13	.03	5	.01	183	.41	182	.41	41	.09	7,725

TABLE II.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

*Bellshill.*

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.						
		Tuberculosis.				Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.		Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.			Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	3,268	10	—	97	21	11	2,892	
Heifers ...	591	—	—	2	1	1	179	
Bulls ...	36	—	—	1	—	—	9	
Bullocks ...	599	1	2	18	2	1	199	
Calves ...	228	—	—	—	3	—	2	
Sheep ...	25,270	—	—	—	42	5	1,940	
Swine ...	512	—	1	1	4	5	72	
Total ...	30,504	11	3	119	73	23	5,293	



*Larkhall.*

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.  
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered

Tuberculosis.

Other Diseases.

Class.	Number.	Carcases.			Organs only.	Carcases.			Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.			Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows ...	1,917	—	—	—		39	6		864
Heifers ...	306	—	—	—		—	—		73
Bulls ...	60	—	—	—		1	—		7
Bullocks ...	372	—	1	2		1	1		141
Calves ...	66	—	—	—		1	—		—
Sheep ...	2,230	—	—	—		8	1		133
Swine ...	2,219	—	—	7		—	1		150
Total ...	7,170	—	1	9		50	8		1,368

*Shotts.*

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.  
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered

Tuberculosis.

Other Diseases.

Class.	Number.	Carcases.			Organs only.	Carcases.			Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.			Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows ...	425	2	—	42		—	—		301
Heifers ...	54	—	—	—		—	—		56
Bulls ...	2	—	—	—		—	—		—
Bullocks ...	777	—	—	12		—	—		409
Calves ...	17	—	—	—		—	—		—
Sheep ...	661	—	—	—		—	—		6
Swine ...	114	—	—	—		—	—		4
Total ...	2,050	2	—	54		—	—		776

*Stralhaven.*

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.  
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—

			Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.			Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.			Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	246	—	—	—	—	1	2	91
Heifers ...	670	—	—	—	—	1	2	65
Bulls ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bullocks ...	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Calves ...	194	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Sheep ...	2,560	—	—	—	—	27	5	48
Swine ...	523	—	1	1	—	—	1	36
Total ...	4,415	—	1	1	—	58	10	288

TABLE III.

OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY  
CONDEMNED.

*Bellshill.*

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Asphyxiation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arthritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	8
Actinobacillosis ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Atrophy ...	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	5
Abscess ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Carcinoma ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Emaciation ...	4	1	—	—	1	21	1	28
Injury ...	6	—	—	1	—	8	2	17
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Osteomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sarcoma ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Septicæmia ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Septic Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Septic Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	32	2	—	3	3	47	9	96

*Larkhall.*

Disease	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Cancer ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation ...	5	—	1	—	—	4	—	10
Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gangrene ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Injury ...	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	7
Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oedema ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Peritonitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Post Parturient								
Paralysis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Septicaemia ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Septic Metritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Toxaemia ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Traumatic								
Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	45	—	1	2	1	9	—	58

*Strathaven.*

Disease	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Abscess ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Braxy ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	13
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Injury ...	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	7
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Lead Poisoning ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oedema ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Sarcoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septicaemia ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Septic Mastitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Septic Metritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Peritonitis ...	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4
Toxaemia ...	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8
Uraemia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	3	3	—	—	29	32	1	68

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CONDEMNED.  
*Bellskill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses.*

(ORGANS CONDEMNED)											Cysts															Total				
	Tuberculosis	Abcess	Actinobacillosis	Actinomycosis	Angioma	Ascaris lumbricoides	Bacterial Necrosis	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	John's Disease	Mammitis	Melanosis	Neoplasms	Nephritis	Oedema	Oesophagus-tonum Columbianum	Oesophagus-tonum Radiatum	Pericarditis	Peritonitis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Septicaemia	Septic Metritis	Strongylosis	Toxaemia		Ichthyococcus	Cysticercus Tenacolis	Cysticercus Bovis	
Heads	95	7	17	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	207
Tongues	94	6	28	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	230
Lungs	116	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	2	7	—	10	—	2	4	1	983	566	5	1	37	7	3	—	—	2	1,819
Hearts	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	112	1	—	—	1	5	1	—	7	—	—	1	115
Livers	19	511	—	—	956	12	3	1,616	2,295	—	—	7	1	48	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	1	15	7	58	238	2	5,806
Stomachs	10	387	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	431
Bowels	33	61	4	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	1	—	10	3	77	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	680
Kidneys	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	540	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	7	—	—	—	601
Udders	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	3,782	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	—	—	1	3,821
Uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	1	20
Feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	27
Total	108	989	45	113	956	12	3	1,616	2,339	178	3,782	9	47	588	110	3	79	116	11	983	568	53	11	52	77	61	238	16	13,793	

*Note.*—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

## Private Slaughterhouses.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered. Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	144	—

## ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

*Symington Slaughterhouse.*

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 106,908 ...	—	—	—	13	6	3,354

Organs Condemned											
	Abscess	Pneumonia	Pleurisy	Pericarditis	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Strongylosis	Echinococcus	Cysticercus Tenicollis	Pentastoma	Total
Plucks ...	513	99	119	18	130	1,267	859	14	328	77	3,424

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 3,111 lbs. ; Organs, 10,272 lbs.

*East Kilbride, Brancumhall Bacon Factory*

Animals Slaughtered	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
	Wholly	Partially	Organs	Wholly	Partially	Organs
Sheep ...	92	—	—	—	—	2
Swine ... 10,983	2	1	243	7	86	4,180
11,075	2	1	243	7	86	4,182

ORGANS CONDEMNED									
	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Ascari Lambrioides	Congestion	Total
Heads ...	104	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Tongues ...	100	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
Lungs ...	9	4	—	892	785	—	—	2,499	4,189
Hearts ...	8	—	932	—	—	—	—	—	940
Livers ...	7	17	—	—	—	1,032	14	—	1,070
Stomach ...	222	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	223
Bowels ...	138	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
	588	43	932	892	785	1,032	14	2,499	6,785

The amount of meat and organs condemned was:—Meat, 1,912 lbs.; Organs, 8,628 lbs.

### Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

The following tables show in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected.

### LANARK

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	50	—	—	—	—	1	21
Heifers ...	353	—	—	—	—	1	33
Bulls ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	25
Bullocks ...	1,276	1	—	3	1	13	460
Calves ...	231	—	—	—	12	—	4
Sheep ...	3,225	—	—	—	15	17	10
Swine ...	655	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total ...	5,819	1	—	3	28	32	556

Organs Condemned	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Bacterial Necrosis	Cirrhosis	Dystomatosis	Fatty Degeneration	Haemorrhage	Mammitis	Nephritis	Oedema	Parasites	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Strangylosis	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	Total
Heads	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tongues	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lungs	3	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	18	2	11	—	—	43
Hearts	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Livers	1	23	1	2	559	28	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	5	634
Stomachs	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	29
Bowels	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Udders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plucks	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mesentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	10	60	13	8	559	29	11	1	2	2	7	20	2	11	1	5	741

The amount of meat and organs condemned was:—Meat, 1,604 lbs.; Organs, 4,012 lbs.



## BIGGAR

		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	... 42	—	—	—	—	—	13
Heifers	... 113	—	—	—	—	1	4
Bulls	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	... 529	—	1	—	—	1	60
Calves	... 30	—	—	—	5	—	—
Sheep	... 61,903	—	—	—	28	28	578
Swine	... 267	—	5	—	—	3	4
Total	... 62,884	—	6	—	33	33	659

Organs Condemned															Total			
				Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Strongylosis	Pentastoma	Angioma	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Echinococcus	Cysticercus Tenncolis	John's Disease	Total
Heads	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lungs	-	-	-	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Hearts	-	-	-	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Livers	-	-	-	—	3	—	—	—	56	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	77
Mesentery-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plucks	-	-	-	—	72	1	14	9	3	216	316	31	—	1	—	11	—	674
Total	-	-	-	3	78	1	16	9	59	225	316	31	4	1	8	11	5	767

The amount of meat and organs condemned was: —Meat, 2,663 lbs.; Organs, 3,051 lbs.

## General

**DISEASED UDDERS.**—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 5,856. Of these, 12 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, two of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 139 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 3,782 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found.

Of the 1,621 heifers slaughtered, none was partially condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, etc.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

**BUILDINGS.**—Throughout the County there were still 4 Public Slaughterhouses in constant use and these are sufficient to meet the requirements. Repairs and painter work, etc., have received the attention of the Works Department.

## Visits to Slaughterhouses

The visits paid by the General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses to public and private slaughterhouses were as follows:—

Public Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	156
Private Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	37

## Private Slaughterhouses

Two licences were granted for the slaughter of sheep only, one by a private institution, and one for the "export" market.

**Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland),  
1932, Article 15**

**COLD STORES.**—There are 263 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 13 ; mechanical, 250. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections was made of cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

**UNSOUND MEAT.**—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owners' consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouse, fleshers' shops and farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 16lbs. of Bone Taint. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 39,874 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 186,077 lbs.

Periodic visits were made to the Special Schools, advice given regarding the butcher meat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory, so far as the soundness of the meat was concerned.

COUNTY OF LANARK

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1957

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R.San.(Scot.)A., M.Inst.P.C.  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND  
AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health Circular 2/1958, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the operations of my Department dealing with the sanitary conditions of the County of Lanark during the year, 1957.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,  
*County Sanitary Inspector*

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,  
HAMILTON, *8th April*, 1958.

## STAFF

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### County Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, Beckford Street, Hamilton

### Depute County Sanitary Inspector

GEORGE S. BUTTLE, Hamilton

### Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

JAMES R. M'GHIE, Hamilton

### Divisional Sanitary Inspectors

JOHN TURNBULL, Bellshill

PETER POLLOCK, Lanark

GEORGE RANKIN, Larkhall \*

PETER KANE, Blantyre

JAMES NEILSON, Shotts

GEORGE CRAIG, Cambuslang

JOHN WHITE, Bailliceston

RICHARD BLACK, Lesmahagow

\* Died 31st December

## COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

**Introduction**

GENERAL.—As year follows year and improvement in the general life and welfare of the community in respect of environmental sanitation together with the safety of food and drink, etc., continues it becomes increasingly difficult for the Sanitary Inspector to say something new in his Annual Report. Reiteration of well-known clichés becomes boring but there is no doubt it has been constant reiteration over the years of the need for improvement in all matters associated with environmental hygiene which has assisted in the attainment of the improvements now evident.

The Sanitary Inspector is expected to give advice on a wide variety of subjects—Housing, Rent Acts, Building Practices, Air Pollution, Food Hygiene, etc. He is required to develop an encyclopaedic knowledge and to keep abreast with the progress and advancement of the science of Public Health. His is one of the worthwhile jobs associated with the public welfare which is not publicised to the extent of the many less important tasks which deal with more spectacular problems and accomplishments.

HOUSING.—Throughout the County during 1957, the Housing problem has been tackled with all the earnestness this most important Public Health matter warrants and there is no doubt there has resulted a considerable improvement in the housing condition of the people.

It will be seen in the tables under the heading of Housing in the subsequent pages of this report that a further 917 unfit and insanitary dwellinghouses have been closed for use for human habitation and the occupiers rehoused in modern accommodation. Indeed there has been such progress over the past three years in this connection that it is most gratifying to report that 2,732 slum dwellings are now no longer in use.

On taking a glimpse at past operations in connection with the closure of insanitary properties it is interesting to record that over the 10 years from 1931/40 when slum clearance was the major housing aim of the County Council, 6,068 insanitary houses were closed—an average of 606·8 houses each year. For the period 1941/48, no closure



procedure was adopted, indeed many of the formerly closed dwellings were re-occupied under licence sanctioned by the Civil Defence Regulations. During 1949/50, only 386 houses were closed but this, however, was a recommencement of the attempt to solve the problem of ridding the County from the most unsatisfactory housing conditions prevailing in many areas. It will be seen, therefore, that over the 20 years from 1931/50, 6,454 insanitary dwellings in all were officially closed.

From 1951 onwards, however, the work of slum clearance was once more being pursued with renewed vigour towards that admirable objective—a slum cleared County, and during the 7 years' period, 1951-57, 4,572 insanitary dwellings were closed giving a yearly average of 653 which compares favourably, and is indeed in excess, of the average of the 10 years intensive campaign in the 1930s.

It is also interesting to note that demolition work was much more readily accomplished during the 1930s probably because at that period such properties could be *sold* for demolition whereas now such demolition work must be paid for—in very many instances by the County Council.

In examining the statistics of housing for the years 1920 and 1957, some important comparisons are worth recording, e.g. :—

		<i>Population</i>	<i>Occupied houses</i>	<i>Approximate persons per house</i>
Year, 1920	...	291,500	56,785	5.1
Year, 1957	...	310,154	87,451	3.5

Few of the 56,785 houses occupied in the County in 1920 belonged to the County Council, but compare the position today in respect of the 87,451 dwellings which is as follows :—

Owned by the County Council	...	...	...	38,318	
Owned by Scottish Special Housing Association	...			2,644	
Owned by East Kilbride Corporation (New Town)	...			5,020	
					45,982
Privately owned	...	...	...	...	41,469
					<hr/> 87,451 <hr/>

The County Council have, therefore, developed into being the largest dwellinghouse property owners in the County and as such the responsibility of maintaining good housing conditions is an onerous one. Deterioration of these properties either by the carelessness of the occupiers or by efforts of misplaced economy must not be tolerated, otherwise the past problems giving rise to insanitary conditions which have cost so much on the road to solution will soon be with us once more.

Indicative of the great improvement in the general housing conditions attained over the years since 1920, a further analysis of the figures given shows that in 1920—5·1 persons occupied each dwelling, whereas in 1957, this figure was reduced to 3·5. This in itself is surely an acknowledgment of the solid endeavour which has been made in an effort to improve the health and so lengthen the life of the ratepayers of the County of Lanark.

Despite these figures, however, much remains to be done but there is no doubt in my mind that in this County there is within sight the aim of the public health protagonists of the past—a County free from slums. It must therefore, be the object of present officials and administrators to pursue the effort to its final culmination, with all possible vigour. It is not now somewhat of a dream, but a reality worthy of all speed towards accomplishment.

It is now, therefore, more important than ever to take stock of the situation and in my view this should be done by making a *factual* survey of the County to assess the present requirements of Housing in all its aspects, i.e., overcrowding; homeless families; insanitary properties, etc., and so permit of the more difficult areas being dealt with on a priority basis.

PLANNING.—Planned redevelopment of the industrial districts is the target which must be aimed at, as, without this, the making of individual closing and demolition orders will only continue to produce isolated parcels of vacant land the sites of demolished properties which become an eyesore.

It is to be regretted that the County of Lanark has not yet embarked on such redevelopment schemes although I understand that the part area County Development Plan will probably be approved during 1958. If this is so the work associated with the Plan should be proceeded with without further undue delay.

The Housing problem in association with Planning must be dealt with as a major operation no matter its magnitude if results are to be obtained which will reflect in future years the ability and earnestness of the present administrators of this County.

**AIR POLLUTION.**—The Clean Air Act of 1956, which is now in part operation will assist materially in improving the atmospheric pollution of the many industrial areas of the County. It will be a task, at least in this County, which will call for much routine work, skill and specialised knowledge. There is no other local authority in Scotland which will have the many varied problems to solve and it appears to me that there should be a co-ordinating body set up comprising representatives and officials from the County and all Burghs within the County to discuss and decide upon a common policy of procedure.

Improvement in air pollution can only be attained if there is also the full co-operation of the industrialists operating within the County. Such improvements as are necessary can only be brought to fruition at much cost in money but will undoubtedly in the long run, repay by raising the health of the people to a higher level. In addition of course, industrialists will recoup themselves in many instances from the amount saved in fuel economy.

There are a number of areas in the County which are suitable for the introduction of smoke control. Such Smoke Control Areas as they will be called will be in some cases costly to introduce despite the grants available but again the beneficial effects which will result must be assessed as a very considerable gain.

**FOOD HYGIENE.**—It is disappointing to record that the much talked of Food Hygiene Regulations have not yet been issued but perhaps the year 1958 will produce results in this regard.

**CLEANSING.**—Owing to certain difficulties of administration of this delegated function serious consideration was given to a report submitted by me to the County Council throughout the year in regard to the delegation. The ramifications of this Service and the labour and mechanical equipment now involved has made it necessary for some reorganisation of the Service being made. There is more detailed mention of this in the separate section of the report devoted to this work.

These are only a few introductory paragraphs to the main report and complete details of all the operations of the Department during 1957 are contained in the separate sections dealing with the following more important matters :—Housing ; Drainage ; Water Supplies ; General Nuisances ; Food Hygiene ; Food Inspection ; Atmospheric Pollution ; Dairy Farm Inspections ; Factories and Workshops ; Private Streets ; Public Conveyances ; Pest Destruction ; Disinfection, etc., and Cleansing.

## Housing

### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.

The administrative procedure during the year 1957 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs :—

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	...	...	...	3,774
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	2,083
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	...	...	...	79
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet	...	...	...	1,964
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	524
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	417
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	155
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	...	...	...	543
Number of houses for which separate water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of Notices given under Section 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	Nil

Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action ... ..	17
Number of houses into which the owners introduced a proper supply of wholesome water as a result of Notices served under Section 54 of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946 ...	Nil
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action ...	7

The policy of dealing with insanitary houses by statutory action was continued during the year and Table A shows the administrative action taken in respect of houses subject to reports in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, during the year 1957 and in respect of previous years since official action in respect of slum clearance was resumed.

The table indicates that administrative action was completed during 1957 in dealing with 632 houses as follows :—

No. of houses subject to Demolition Order ... ..	417
No. of houses subject to Closing Order ... ..	155
No. of houses subject to Undertakings ... ..	60
	<hr/> 632 <hr/>

The table also shows that, in the Fifth District Council Area, a total of 202 Demolition Orders and 71 Closing Orders were made during the year and administrative action in respect of the balance of the 200 houses reported upon in 1957 remained incomplete merely by virtue of the statutory necessity to await a meeting of "Time and Place." The administrative achievement for this District Council Area, therefore, represents 43 per cent. of the total figure for the County as a whole. Indeed, it is most gratifying to note further that, having regard to statutory procedure since slum clearance was resumed (i.e., during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957), the possible administrative action in respect of reports concerning insanitary houses situated in the Blantyre and High Blantyre localities was fully achieved.

Such a high level of action and attainment for these localities naturally leads one to a comparison with the populous locality of Cambuslang where, although the terms of all operative Demolition



Orders have been implemented, the number of remaining houses suitable to be dealt with *by individual action* appears to emphasise (a) the different natures of the problems in the localities compared, and (b) the need to treat the housing situation in the Cambuslang locality by Redevelopment procedure or by action in terms of Part III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, or by both.

In this connection, it is significant that many properties situated within the more densely populated zones of Cambuslang locality have been offered for acquisition to the Local Authority and it would seem highly politic that these offers be accepted in order to eliminate the possibility of protracted administrative litigation usually associated with redevelopment proposals. Such a course of action allied to Clearance Area procedure in respect of zones which do not lend themselves so readily to redevelopment procedure would, with the application of intensified effort, bring the solution of the housing problem in this highly urbanised community within reach of accomplishment. On the basis of the present 6-year building programme, however, early achievement of this end cannot be anticipated. For the success of any comprehensive scheme of action, it appears necessary that a re-assessment be made of the availability of building labour, materials and other resources. In addition, the housing requirements necessary to permit redevelopment and the removal either incidentally or otherwise of some 1,400 unfit dwellings still remaining to be dealt with would require to be considered as a target to be reached during the next 6 years.





PROCEDURE UNDER SECTION 157 OF THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.—The owner of the dwellinghouse situated at 24 Union Street, Mossend, referred to in last year's Annual Report, pled guilty before the Court at Hamilton and was admonished on a charge of permitting reoccupation of the dwelling knowing it to be the subject of an operative Closing Order. The person in occupation subsequently removed from the premises without need on the part of the Local Authority to apply the Decree of Ejectment granted by the Court.

Towards the close of the year, it became necessary for the local Authority to serve a Notice in terms of Section 157, concerning reoccupation of the dwellinghouse at 18 Union Street, Mossend, which forms part of a property subject to an operative Demolition Order. By the end of the year, the time allowed by the notice for removal of the unauthorised occupier had not expired.

After her persistent and repeated refusals of alternative accommodation offered, the Local Authority served a Notice in terms of Section 157 on the occupier of the dwellinghouse at 5 Green Place, Bothwell, forming part of a property subject to an operative Demolition Order. The person concerned ultimately removed from the premises after the Local Authority had instituted court proceedings for compliance with the terms of the Notice.

A Notice in terms of Section 157 secured the removal of the unauthorised occupier of a dwellinghouse at 59 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre, subject to an operative Demolition Order.

REHOUSING OF FAMILIES FROM INSANITARY HOUSES.—While no legal duty devolves upon the Local Authority to rehouse occupiers from insanitary houses which have been the subject of statutory or informal action, the County Council continue to assume a moral responsibility in this connection and the figures disclosed in Table B below indicate a further commendable effort in this respect.

The number of families rehoused privately shows a progressive percentage decrease each year and this suggests a continuing desire by the occupiers of insanitary houses to be installed in accommodation provided by the Local Authority who erected 1,440 new houses during the year and rehoused 816 families from insanitary houses. This represents 56·7 per cent. of the erections and is a slight percentage increase on last year's figure.

## B. REHOUSING TABLE.

District Council Area	D.O.	No. of houses vacated					On informal action			Total	Method of rehousing by	
		C.O.	On Statutory action	Udg.	Acqn.	Others	V.U.	Ab.	Others		L.A. Alloc- ation	Private Letting etc.
FIRST	—	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	8	1
SECOND	45	13	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	64	59	5
THIRD	4	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	14	9	5
FOURTH	19	5	—	—	—	3	12	70	10	119	106	13
FIFTH	145	28	—	—	—	—	42	3	12	230	201	29
SIXTH	17	2	13	—	—	—	175	1	2	210	192	18
SEVENTH	41	13	1	17	—	—	24	7	1	104	93	11
EIGHTH	13	17	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	43	41	2
NINTH	44	33	3	—	—	2	38	—	4	124	107	17
TOTALS	328	116	24	29	29	5	302	82	31	917	816	101

As recorded in the above table, a total of 917 insanitary houses were vacated during 1957. In the three-year period since official slum clearance procedure was resumed the total number of insanitary houses vacated is as follows :—

1955	...	...	...	...	689 houses
1956	...	...	...	...	1,126 houses
1957	...	...	...	...	917 houses
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>2,732 houses</u>

At this stage, it is most satisfying to be able to note the almost absolute coincidence of this total with the potential figure of 2,730 recorded at para 7 of Part II of the Statutory Statement in terms of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland in 1955 in respect of houses to be subject to *individual action* in the three-year period commencing on 1st September, 1955. While the periods compared are not coincident in date the passage of time in each case is of the same duration and the coincidence of the *figure achieved* with the *figure forecast* must be regarded as a highly complimentary reflection on the judicious use on the part of all concerned of the facts and of all known relevant circumstances obtaining when the statutory statement was prepared.

**CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION OF VACATED INSANITARY PROPERTIES.**—The object of rehousing the occupiers of insanitary properties is to ensure that the dwellings will not be used for human habitation and the ideal aim is to ensure that all houses which are subject to operative Demolition Orders will be completely demolished and the sites cleared within the statutory period of three months after the properties concerned become wholly unoccupied. In theory, it would appear that little difficulty should be experienced in achieving this object in the case of properties dealt with by statutory action but, in practice, the issue is greatly hampered and becomes cumbersome by such things as change of ownership subsequent to the service of the Demolition Order; by sale of the property at a nominal sum to a Demolition Contractor who might merely remove the materials of value and leave the property in a derelict condition; by lack of funds available to the owner to arrange for demolition by a contractor of repute; by abandonment of the property at an early stage in the administrative procedure; and by application for "change of use" permission in respect of the property concerned. In addition, it has to be remembered that the difficulties associated with ultimate demolition of properties

dealt with by informal action are even more acute. Such difficulties are, of course, an inevitable legacy of the voluntary undertaking procedure adopted of necessity to deal with insanitary houses at a time when the Local Authority were precluded from dealing with the housing problem by statutory action. The results of the operation of all the foregoing factors so far as affecting the Local Authority are alluded to later in this report. But, despite the difficulties, a good measure of success has been achieved in the closure and demolition of insanitary houses as shown in Table C in respect of 1957 and as shown in Table D in respect of cumulative action concerning houses subject to Demolition Orders since slum clearance was resumed in 1955.

### C. CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION.

#### *Statutory Action* *Informal Action*

<i>District Council Area</i>	<i>No. of Houses Closed</i>	<i>No. of Houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Houses Closed</i>	<i>No. of Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses Demolished</i>
First ...	8	—	1	—	—
Second ...	58	4	5	—	4
Third ...	7	47	7	—	47
Fourth ...	11	25	92	89	114
Fifth ...	91	120	57	13	133
Sixth ...	27	16	178	250	266
Seventh ...	60	20	32	162	182
Eighth ...	29	58	1	9	67
Ninth ...	55	73	42	16	89
Totals	346	363	415	539	902

### D. PROGRESS IN RESPECT OF HOUSES SUBJECT TO DEMOLITION ORDERS. (CUMULATIVE FIGURES FROM 1955 TO 1957 INCLUSIVE.)

#### *District Council Area*

<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>County</i>									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Total
Subject to D.O. ...	—	107	107	101	274	79	83	112	152	1,015
Demolished ...	—	4	67	33	152	34	39	112	67	508
In course of demolition ...	—	4	—	29	31	10	7	—	26	107
In properties not wholly vacated ...	—	21	25	25	36	10	12	—	19	148
Vacated, but three-month period not expired ...	—	6	6	—	33	11	13	—	16	85
Subject to "Change of Use" ...	—	18	1	8	7	14	10	—	15	73
Undertaking given in Court ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
For which tenders have been invited ...	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	14
For which offers have been submitted ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
For which offers have been accepted ...	—	26	5	—	11	—	2	—	—	44
Subject of correspondence with owner ...	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	29
Totals ...	—	107	107	101	274	79	83	112	152	1,015

The total number of houses demolished in the period 1955-57 is as follows :—

1955	...	...	...	193 houses
1956	...	...	...	545 houses
1957	...	...	...	902 houses
Total	...	...	...	1,640 houses

From Table C it will be observed that 539 houses which were *not* the subject of statutory action were demolished during the year, 1957. These are situated as follows :—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
14/16 High Pleasance, Larkhall ...	4	Voluntary Undertaking.
2/4 and 12/16 New Street, Birkenshaw ...	7	Abandoned Property.
3/5 North Street, Strathaven ...	5	Demolished after fire.
55/57 King Street, Stonehouse ...	3	Voluntary Undertaking.
23/37a Annsfield Road, Eddlewood ...	16	Abandoned Property.
49/60 Eddlewood Rows, Eddlewood ...	12	Abandoned Property.
61/104 Eddlewood Rows, Eddlewood ...	42	Abandoned Property.
67/83 Broompark Road, High Blantyre ...	12	Voluntary Undertaking.
8 Main Street, East Kilbride ...	1	Unconfirmed Voluntary Undertaking.
343/345 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	2	Clearance for Industrial Development.
60/62 Aitkenhead Road, Tannochside ...	2	
467/481 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	16	
451/465 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	13	
449 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	1	
443a/b Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	2	
447a/b Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	2	
435/439 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	6	
250a Main Street, Bellshill ...	1	Voluntary Undertaking.
1/18 East Parkhead Rows, Bellshill ...	18	Voluntary Undertaking.
25/75 New Orbiston Rows, Bellshill ...	51	Voluntary Undertaking.
101/147 Hamilton Road, Bellshill ...	24	Voluntary Undertaking.
86/180 Hamilton Road, Bellshill ...	48	Voluntary Undertaking.
25/70 East Parkhead Rows, Bellshill ...	46	Voluntary Undertaking.
75/77 Glebe Street, Bellshill ...	6	Voluntary Undertaking.
66 Main Street, Holytown ...	1	Voluntary Undertaking.
44 Bothwellpark Rows, Tannochside ...	1	Voluntary Undertaking.
48/66 Newarthill Road, Carfin ...	10	Voluntary Undertaking.
45/63 Manse Road Newmains ...	8	Voluntary Undertaking.
2/56 Brown Street, Newmains ...	28	Voluntary Undertaking.
6/12 Main Street, Newmains ...	5	Voluntary Undertaking.
137/161 Morningside Road, Newmains ...	13	Voluntary Undertaking.
64/66 Main Street, Newmains ...	2	Unconfirmed Voluntary Undertaking.



<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 84 Overtown Road, Waterloo ...	42	Voluntary Undertaking.
194 Overtown Road, Waterloo ...	1	Voluntary Undertaking.
50 62 Omoa Road, Cleland ...	12	Voluntary Undertaking.
68 70d Omoa Road, Cleland ...	5	Voluntary Undertaking.
100 Baton Road, Shotts ...	1	Voluntary Undertaking.
1 27 Union Street, Dykehead ...	14	Voluntary Undertaking.
Old Schoolhouse, Shottskirk ...	5	Voluntary Undertaking.
Shottskirk, Salsburgh ...	2	Unconfirmed Voluntary Under- taking.
Victoria Street, Harthill ...	24	Acquisition—Housing Architect.
37 39 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang ...	9	Acquisition.
201 215a Balmuildy Road, Bishop- briggs ...	16	Voluntary Undertaking.

During the year a total of 363 houses, subject to statutory action, were demolished of which 155 were demolished by the owners and these are situated as follows :—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
66 80 Brownlee Road, Law ...	8	
2 6 Church Lane, Carluke ...	3	
40 46 Hamilton Street, Carluke ...	4	
96 116 Kirkton Street, Carluke ...	11	
22 Lanark Road, Carluke ...	1	
8 10 Weir's Lane, Carluke ...	2	
34 38 Hamilton Street, Carluke ...	3	Represented 1938.
8 Kilncadzow Road, Carluke ...	1	
12 12a Alston Street, Glassford ...	2	County Highways Department.
1 1a Alston Street and 2 4 Jackson Street, Glassford ...	3	County Highways Department.
30 Millheugh, Larkhall ...	1	
108 116 M'Neil Street, Larkhall ...	5	
3 11 Forrest Street, Blantyre ...	12	
85 Maxwellton Road, East Kilbride ...	2	East Kilbride Dev. Corporation.
34 78 Calder Street, Blantyre ...	24	Closing Orders.
43 45 Main Street, Holytown ...	4	
128a 140 Main Street, Overtown ...	8	
31 35a Main Street, Cleland ...	4	
19 23a Omoa Road, Cleland ...	5	
10 11 Church Place, Cleland ...	2	
Moss Cottage, Waterloo ...	1	
12 Howieshill Road, Cambuslang ...	5	
6 12 Miller Street, Cambuslang ...	6	
145 147 Kenmuir Road, Mt. Vernon ...	2	
Luckenhill, Greengairs ...	1	
37 43 Fir View, Calderbank ...	4	
79 Main Street, Calderbank ...	1	
60 36 Buchanan Street, Baillieston ...	8	Closing Orders.
2 Manse Road, Bargeddie ...	1	Closing Orders.
236 244 Glenmavis Road, Glenmavis ...	5	Closing Orders.
1/15 Daldowie Road and 323/337 Hamilton Road, Broomhouse ...	16	Closing Orders.

Demolition was carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 208 houses subject to statutory action and 86 houses subject to informal action at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following statement :—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Cost s. d.</i>	<i>Reason and Remarks</i>
<i>Statutory Action</i>				
111 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill ...	1	37	0 0	On default of owner— <i>cost recovered.</i>
152-156 New Trows Road, Lcs- mahagow ... ..	3	80	0 0	On default of owner.
118/132 Kirkton Street and 2/2a Orchard Street, Carluke	12	142	15 0	On default of owner <i>cost recovered.</i>
4/6 Kilneadzwow Road, Carluke	2	—		On default of owner; acc- ount for £35 not yet submitted
92/102 Hareleeshill Road, Lark- hall.	6	140	0 0	On default of owner.
42/46 Machan Road, Larkhall ...	3	242	0 0	Abandoned Property.
7/13 Montgomery Place, Lark- hall.	4	215	0 0	Abandoned Property.
5 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse ...	1	140	0 0	On default of owner
59/77 Auchenraith Road, Blantyre.	82	—		Abandoned Property; accounts for £1,935 not yet certified
160/162 Main Street, Holytown	4	377	10 0	On default of owner
302/304 Edinburgh Road, by Holytown.	2	215	0 0	On default of owner.
64/74 New Stevenston Road, Carfin.	6	130	0 0	Abandoned Property.
272/274 Cambuslang Road, East- field.	8	497	0 0	Abandoned Property
7/36 Buchanan Square, Cambus- lang.	30	345	0 0	Abandoned Property.
10 Mansion Street, Cambuslang	9	—		See 37 39 Colcbrooke Street, Cambuslang.
198/202 Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle.	3	—		Abandoned Property; account for £140 not yet certified.
204/206 Carmyle Ave., Carmyle	2	—		On default of owner— account for £160 not yet certified.
100/138 Kenmuir Road, Mount Vernon.	20	Without charge		Abandoned Property.
193/211 Langmuir Road, Bar- geddie.	10	500	0 0	On default of owner.
<i>Informal Action.</i>				
23/37a Annsfield Rd., Eddlewood	16	300	0 0	Abandoned property; site acquisition.
49/60 Eddlewood Rows, Eddle- wood.	12	150	0 0	Abandoned property; site acquisition.
61/104 Eddlewood Rows, Eddle- wood	42	500	0 0	Abandoned property; site acquisition.
2/4 and 16/24 Birkenslaw, Lark- hall.	7	60	0 0	Abandoned property.
(10 Mansion Street and) 37/39 Colcbrooke Street, Cambuslang	9	1,018	0 0	Abandoned property; site acquisition.
Cadzow Rows, Eddlewood ...	—	150	0 0	Abandoned property; part payment.
		£5,239	5 0	
Costs recovered ... ..		179	15 0	
Actual costs for the year 1957 ...		£5,059	10 0	
Demolition Costs for previous years		4,404	4 3	
Actual Total Costs ... ..		£9,463	14 3	



It is expected that steps will be taken for the recovery of £1,452 10s. expended by the Local Authority on default of owners to comply with the terms of Demolition Orders served.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—The liability for a sum of £3,607 was incurred by the Local Authority in the demolition of abandoned properties and to this must be added £387 7s. 9d. expended on the removal of dangerous and urgent nuisance conditions and rendering vacated houses uninhabitable, giving a total expenditure of £3,994 7s. 9d. for the year.

As predicted in last year's Annual Report this sum represents a considerable increase over the expenditure incurred in the year 1956 and, having regard to work at present in hand for which accounts had not been submitted by the close of the year, it may be anticipated that a further increase in costs will be occasioned during the year 1958.

Since the practice of abandonment commenced in 1949 a total sum of £8,887 3s. 10d. has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement :—

1949	...	...	...	...	£5	7	0
1950	...	...	...	...	93	2	11
1951	...	...	...	...	208	19	6
1952	...	...	...	...	179	0	0
1953	...	...	...	...	415	15	8
1954	...	...	...	...	390	1	8
1955	...	...	...	...	391	16	9
1956	...	...	...	...	3,208	12	7
1957	...	...	...	...	3,994	7	9
					<hr/>		
					£8,887	3	10
					<hr/>		

If one could assess accurately the additional value in money terms of the administrative costs involved in correspondence and the time and effort applied by officers of the Local Authority in their efforts to deal with the problems associated with abandoned properties the costs in real terms would assume even greater proportions. However, the

costs in money terms quoted above should be sufficient to cause even the most sanguine ratepayer to regard the problem with a not inconsiderable loss of equanimity. For this reason, I feel compelled to repeat my assertions of previous years that some remedy by legislative process should be sought to deal with the problem. Indeed, it appears that the time has now come when, in the absence of the legislation suggested, the Central Department should be requested to make a grant to relieve the Local Authority of such costs.

Since 1949, some 890 houses have been abandoned and Table E shows the number of abandoned houses remaining occupied and the expenditure incurred by the Local Authority throughout the year in carrying out necessary repairs and rendering vacated houses uninhabitable.

TABLE E. ABANDONED PROPERTIES.

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses remaining occupied</i>	<i>Amount spent on repairs, etc.</i>
112/114a Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill ... ..	—	£3 12 2
123/133 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill ... ..	—	8 2 5
86 Riverside Road, Kirkfieldbank ... ..	1	—
26a/28a Lesmahagow Road, Boghead ... ..	—	1 17 1
113/115a Lanark Road, Crossford ... ..	1	—
45 Castle Street, Strathaven ... ..	2	—
31 Millheugh Brae, Larkhall ... ..	2	—
7/13 Montgomery Place, Larkhall ... ..	2	3 9 10
98/102 Wellgate Street, Larkhall ... ..	4	—
98/100 Raploch Street, Larkhall ... ..	2	—
146 Raploch Street, Larkhall ... ..	—	2 14 7
40/50 Avon Street, Larkhall ... ..	6	—
56/58 Avon Street, Larkhall ... ..	2	—
1/104 Eddlewood Rows and 23/37a Annsfield Road, Eddlewood ... ..	29	11 8 9
7 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse ... ..	4	—
13 Union Street, Stonehouse ... ..	1	—
59/99 and 94/96 Auchenraith Road, Blantyre	15	64 17 4
18/30 Forrest Street, Blantyre ... ..	1	1 5 5
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre ... ..	19	20 5 8
1/4 Ulva Place, Blantyre ... ..	24	11 13 7
1/192/214 Main Street, High Blantyre ... ..	2	2 5 6
9 Douglas Street and 16/18 Priestfield Street, High Blantyre ... ..	—	1 5 0
4/12 Johnstone Street, Bellshill ... ..	4	—
13/15 Christie Street, Bellshill ... ..	12	—
12/20 Cochrane Street, Bellshill ... ..	7	50 5 0
149/151 Main Street, Holytown ... ..	5	38 11 2
64/74 New Stevenston Road, Carfin ... ..	—	5 19 5
74/78 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston ...	2	—
2/8 Ferry Road and 1a/b Main Street, Both- well ... ..	5	—
98/154 Morningside Road, Newmains ... ..	8	10 5 3
11/19 Bonkle Road, Newmains ... ..	7	—
12/16 Kirk Road, Shotts ... ..	1	15 9 6
64/70 Bellside Road, Cleland ... ..	1	—
1/3 Silverbanks Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang ... ..	19	9 12 0
28/30 Somervell Street, Cambuslang ... ..	12	9 13 10
7/36 Buchanan Square, Cambuslang ... ..	—	6 10 10
82/88 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang ... ..	17	54 12 6
East Longrigg, Longriggend ... ..	1	—
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston ... ..	12	5 10 8
65 and 73 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston ...	24	20 2 0
20 Baillieston Road, Sandyhills ... ..	3	—
6 Hillcrest Avenue, Carmyle ... ..	1	—
100/138 Kenmuir Road, Mount Vernon ...	—	25 10 7
135/141 Causewayside Street, Tollcross ...	4	—
1/11 Rhindmuir Road, Baillieston ... ..	10	2 17 8
Grand Total ... ..	270	£387 7 9

ACQUISITION OF DWELLINGHOUSES.—From the point of view of the Sanitary Inspector, the acquisition of dwellinghouses may be said to consist of four essential elements :—

(1) Purchase by the Local Authority to enable an unfit house to be continued in use as housing accommodation after the execution of the necessary works in terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 ;

(2) purchase by the Local Authority, in terms of Section 17 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, of a house subject to a notice requiring the execution of works and which the Sheriff, on appeal by the owner, has adjudged to be incapable of being rendered fit for human habitation at a reasonable expense ;

(3) purchase by the Local Authority, in terms of Section 62 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, of houses and buildings other than houses which may be made suitable as houses ;

(4) purchase by the Local Authority, in terms of Section 62 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, of land as a site for the erection of houses.

At first sight, it may appear difficult to assess to what extent, if to any, the Sanitary Inspector should be involved in those aspects of acquisition falling under paragraphs (3) and (4) above, but with the continuing practice on the part of property owners to offer their properties to the Local Authority it is necessary that the Sanitary Inspector should submit a report to the Local Authority when the offer is being considered ; in the case of land acquisition it is often necessary that a report be submitted in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, in respect of unfit houses situated on the land concerned so that the basis of valuation may be related correctly to the property value and in order that the site may be ultimately cleared.

During the year, reports concerning some 343 houses, 7 shops, 1 office and 1 store offered for acquisition were submitted for the consideration of the Local Authority. At the close of the year, the material position in respect of those properties which the Local Authority decided to acquire (together with properties considered in previous years) was as follows :—

(1) *Acquisition for continued use as housing accommodation.*

220 Croftbank Street and 11 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston.	32	houses	Consideration continued.
1/3 Silverbank Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang.	19 1	houses shop	Awaiting report of Chief Valuer; but the property may be demolished for site acquisition.
94/104 Main Street, Glenboig ...	6	houses	Acquired.
220 Station Road, Caldercruix	10	houses	Awaiting report of Chief Valuer.

(2) *Acquisition of houses in terms of Section 17 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.*

NIL (The Local Authority have not served any Notices requiring the execution of works).

(3) *Acquisition of houses in terms of Section 62 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.*

1225 Christie Street, Bellshill ...	12	houses	Awaiting settlement by District Valuer so that reconstruction to form 6 houses may proceed.
412 Johnston Street, Bellshill	8	houses	Awaiting part Compulsory Purchase Order so that reconstruction to form 4 houses may proceed.
9096a Overtown Rd., Newmains	7	houses	Acquired.
2830 Somervell St., Cambuslang	12 and 1 shop	houses and 1 shop	Plans for reconstruction to form 8 houses prepared.

(4) *Acquisition of land in terms of Section 62 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.*

401441 Glasgow Rd., Blantyre	18 and 1 shop	houses and 1 shop	Site cleared and acquired.
285307 Main St., High Blantyre	34 and 9 shops	houses and 9 shops	Closing Orders made for houses; referred to District Valuer.
2527 Colebrooke St., Cambuslang	11	houses	Awaiting report of Chief Valuer.
2931 Colebrooke St., Cambuslang	12	houses	Awaiting completion of title.
33335 Colebrooke St., Cambuslang	8 and 1 shop	houses and 1 shop	Compulsory Purchase Order procedure completed.
3739 Colebrooke St. and 10 Mansion St., Cambuslang	18	houses	Site cleared; awaiting completion of title.

REPAIRS AND RENTS.—*Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part II. Rent Act, 1957.*

The Rent Act, 1957, came into operation on 6th July, 1957, and the main provisions so far as the Act affects Scotland are as follows:

(1) All houses of rateable values on 7th November, 1956, of over £40 become decontrolled on 6th July, 1957;

(2) New tenancies, beginning on or after 6th July, 1957, of houses of rateable values on 7th November, 1956, of £40 or less will be free from control ;

(3) Houses still remaining in control may be subject to either (a) a 25 per cent. increase (1957 Act Increase) of the rent recoverable immediately before 30th August, 1954, unless a repairs increase is being recovered or (b) an amended repairs increase of 50 per cent. of the rent recoverable immediately before 30th August, 1954, but both these increases are not recoverable together.

Incidental effects of the Act are that :—

(i) the original repairs increase of 40 per cent. granted subject to the expenditure test under the 1954 Act is still recoverable (but neither the additional 10 per cent. on the repairs increase nor the 25 per cent. increase allowed by the 1957 Act are subject to the expenditure test) ;

(ii) while a certificate issued to a tenant in pursuance of an application made before 6th July, 1957 will operate to allow him to withhold the repairs increase and the permitted increases allowed by the 1920 Act, a tenant cannot apply for a Certificate of Disrepair after 6th July, 1957, unless he has received Notice of either a repairs increase (original or amended) or a 1957 Act Increase.

In order to have regard to the effect indicated at (ii) above, a form of application has been produced for use in the County of Lanark by prospective applicants. Administratively, the use of such a form has eliminated needless visits by the inspectorate in pursuance of applications by persons to whom the issue of a Certificate of Disrepair would not be competent.

From Table F it will be observed that the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair made in the period 6th July, 1957 (the date of commencement of the Rent Act), until 31st December, 1957, was 238. Having regard to the fact that the number of Notices of Increase served on tenants in this period must have been considerable it is reasonable to assume (on the basis of the figure of 238) that the terms of the new Act have not imposed a hardship on the tenants concerned sufficient to prompt them to apply for Certificates of Disrepair. When it is realised further that 224 of the 238 applications were made specifically in pursuance of Notices in respect of the 25 per cent. increase



allowed to the landlord without need on his part to fulfil an expenditure test, it seems clear that, so far as this County is concerned, the new Act has achieved the aim of making available to the Landlord a monetary concession where this is justified by the condition of the dwellinghouses concerned. Indeed the general absence of abuse of the *increase provisions* (as distinct from the decontrol provisions) of the Rent Act, 1957, by the Landlords and the apparent ready acceptance of the need for increases on the part of the tenants have combined to eliminate a repetition of a flood of applications for Certificates of Disrepair such as accompanied the early period of the operation of the 1954 Act. At the same time, there have been several instances where notices of increase have been served in respect of houses which are unfit for human habitation but in these cases the tenants have sought successfully the remedy available to them by application for Certificates of Disrepair which fortunately is a less complex and a more comprehensible procedure to the tenant than that operated under the Rent Act as applicable to England and Wales.

Details of the number of applications for Certificates in terms of the Acts are given in Table F for the periods 30th August, 1954, to 5th July, 1957, and 6th July, 1957, to 31st December, 1957.



TABLE F.—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tenants				Landlords							
Certificate of Disrepair				Certificates of Revocation				Certificates of Repair			
With- sidera- tion		Still under con- sidera- tion	Total	With- sidera- tion		Still under con- sidera- tion	With- sidera- tion		Granted	Refused	Still under con- sidera- tion
Granted	Refused	drawn		Granted	Refused	drawn		Granted	Refused	drawn	Total
Period ending 5th July, 1957											
1920 Act	...	839	2	30	—	871	133†	—	5	—	190
Repairs Increase	...	352	89	21	—	462	274	—	11	—	285
Total	...	1,191	91	51	—	1,333	407	—	16	—	475
Period Commencing 6th July, 1957.											
1920 Act	...	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	—	16
Original Repairs Inc. ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amended Repairs Inc. ...	...	10	3	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
1957 Act	...	208	—	—	16	224	8	—	—	—	19
Total	...	219	3	—	16	238	19	—	2	—	35
Grand Totals	1,410	94	51	16	1,571	426	—	18	44	2	510

<sup>†</sup> Includes 3 applications for Revocation of Certificates of Refusal to grant Certificate of Repair

The number of defects of repair recorded on the 1,410 Certificates of Disrepair and the 44 Certificates of Refusal to grant Repair Certificate are shown in table G which, for comparison, also shows the number of defects remedied and which resulted in the revocation of 423 Certificates of Disrepair, the issue of 6 Certificates of Repair and the revocation of 3 Certificates of Refusal to grant Repair Certificate. Of the total number of dwellings, in respect of which Certificates of Disrepair have been granted some 29.7 per cent. have been repaired involving the remedy of 24.2 per cent. of the total number of defects recorded on the Certificates granted.

TABLE G.—DEFECTS RECORDED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

						<i>No. of defects recorded</i>	<i>No. of defects remedied</i>
<i>External Structure.</i>							
Chimneyheads	...	...	...	...	...	581	232
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	599	183
Rones	...	...	...	...	...	413	69
Conductors	...	...	...	...	...	195	33
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	446
Sub-floor ventilators	...	...	...	...	...	92	25
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	24	8
<i>Internal Structure.</i>							
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	417
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	1,576	412
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	1,322	253
Skirting Boards	...	...	...	...	...	277	134
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	1,396	255
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	75	13
<i>Fixtures and Fittings.</i>							
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	8,063	2,401
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	312
Fireplaces, hearths, chimney vents	...	...	...	...	...	209	46
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	280	97
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	92	25
<i>Other Defects of Repair.</i>							
Common stairs and passages	...	...	...	...	...	5,937	1,061
Common water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	596
Washhouses	...	...	...	...	...	5,061	1,066
Coalcellars	...	...	...	...	...	738	172
Backcourts	...	...	...	...	...	618	170
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	166	2
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	31,863	8,428

## Housing—General

ALLOCATION OF HOUSES.—Table H shows the locations and sizes of new permanent houses allocated with the number of persons displaced.

TABLE H.

Parish	Locality	No. of Apartments				Total Persons displaced	
		2	3	4	5	Total	
Blantyre	Blantyre	8	108	56	—	172	701
Blantyre	High Blantyre	—	88	36	—	124	503
Bothwell	Bellshill	10	129	77	—	216	824
Bothwell	Carfin	—	30	6	—	36	153
Bothwell	Holytown	—	9	3	—	12	45
Bothwell	Viewpark	8	82	44	—	134	562
Cadder	Auchinairn	—	29	15	—	44	188
Cambuslang	Lightburn	—	75	27	—	102	438
Carstairs	Carstairs	—	26	10	—	36	133
Carstairs	Carstairs Jn.	4	2	2	—	8	24
Covington and Thankerton	Thankerton	—	9	3	—	12	56
Dalserf	Larkhall	4	55	25	—	84	328
Glassford	Glassford	—	10	4	—	14	54
Glassford	Chapelton	—	10	4	—	14	51
Hamilton	Eddlewood	10	44	28	—	82	285
Lesmahagow	Lesmahagow	—	12	6	—	18	60
Lesmahagow	Blackwood	8	70	30	—	108	359
New Monkland	Plains	2	35	19	—	56	230
New Monkland	Glenmavis	2	34	16	—	52	209
Old Monkland	Carmyle	8	75	37	—	120	429
Old Monkland	Calderbank	6	25	17	—	48	181
Shotts	Shotts	—	13	5	—	18	68
Shotts	Cleland	6	53	23	—	82	339
Shotts	Harthill	—	10	4	—	14	57
		76	1,033	497	—	1,606	6,277

REHOUSING.—During the year a total of 1,606 new houses of permanent construction, 76 two-apartments, 1,033 three-apartments and 497 four-apartments, were allocated to families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 6,277. The families were rehoused from 1,311 existing houses, viz., 122 one-apartments, 705 two-apartments, 410 three-apartments, 52 four-apartments, and 22 five-apartments, in addition to 281 families each living in a room as sub-tenant, and 14 families from outwith the County Area.

**TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES.**—Included in the foregoing figures are 70 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,442 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

**OVERCROWDING.**—From the date of the Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1957, 23,896 cases of overcrowding involving 121,418 persons have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (a) privately-owned houses, 16,399 and (b) Local Authority houses 8,243.

**TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS.**—Throughout the year, 137 enquiries were received of which 4 were cancelled, regarding the housing conditions of certain families who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 10 more than the previous year. 22 applications were received in respect of tenants other than miners and 111 applications in respect of miners families. This office has not been notified by the various Authorities concerned as to whether or not the families have been transferred but the following are the areas to which the families were to be transferred :—

<i>Miners</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Fifeshire ...	65	Corby Development Corporation	3
Kirkconnel ...	8	Glasgow Corporation ...	1
Blackburn ...	4	West Lothian County Council ...	10
Cumnock ...	25	County Borough of Bootle ...	3
Patna ...	1	Urban District Council Corby ...	1
Drongan ...	2	City of Edinburgh ...	2
Torrance of Campsie ...	2	Paisley Corporation ...	1
Wemyss ...	1	Burgh of Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	1
Sanquhar ...	2		
Thurcroft ...	1		
	<hr/> 111 <hr/>		<hr/> 22 <hr/>

In all cases it was reported that the houses and cleanliness of the families were satisfactory, but in three cases it was found necessary to recommend supervision.

The following are the districts in the County from which the families were to be rehoused.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Avondale ... ..	2	East Kilbride ... ..	2
Blantyre ... ..	10	Glasgow ... ..	2
Bothwell ... ..	29	Hamilton ... ..	2
Cadder ... ..	21	Lamington and Wandel	1
Cambuslang ... ..	9	Lesmahagow ... ..	3
Cambusnethan ... ..	1	New Monkland ... ..	9
Carnwath ... ..	3	Old Monkland ... ..	2
Carluke ... ..	2	Shotts ... ..	26
Crawford ... ..	1		—
Dalserf ... ..	4		133
Douglas ... ..	4		==

ARMY CAMPS.—The occupation by homeless families of former army camps in the County has almost completely ceased and the following table shows the site of the remaining camp and the present number of occupiers.

	<i>No. of families from Outwith County</i>	<i>No. of families from County Area</i>	<i>Total</i>
New Dechmont Camp, Dalton, Cambuslang ...	2	2	4

The camps at Mid Netherton, Carmunnock, and New Dechmont, Cambuslang, were inspected from time to time during the year and action was taken, when necessary, to secure the abatement of nuisance conditions. Mid Netherton Camp was however, completely vacated and all the huts demolished. The number of families at New Dechmont Camp was again considerably reduced and a number of vacated huts were demolished.

BLANTYREFERME CAMP.—During the year the four families remaining in residence at this camp were removed, and all the huts demolished. It is a matter of satisfaction that another source of chronic trouble has disappeared.

RUSHEYHILL CAMP, BISHOPBRIGGS.—The last three families residing in Rusheyhill Camp were rehoused during the year. The remaining three huts in the camp are in varying stages of demolition, all the other huts having already been demolished.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.—13 Inspections were made of Seasonal Workers Accommodation and whilst most of the premises were found to be in reasonable order a few minor complaints, after being brought to the notice of the employers concerned, were rectified.

RURAL HOUSING.—During the year 45 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 8 in non-rural areas were inspected. 30 of the houses in rural areas and 7 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation. 3 in rural areas were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the houses and 9 were without a separate water-closet. 2 in non-rural areas were without a separate water-closet.

SMALL ENTERPRISE TIMBER CAMPS.—Routine inspections were made throughout the year of the three small private enterprise timber camps in the County. These were found to have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—In the area of the new town of East Kilbride satisfactory progress continued in the building of new houses and there was a fairly extensive development in all spheres of building, including shops, factories and schools. Priority in housing continues to be given on the basis of local employment. Details for 1957 are as follows :—

Total number of houses let during year	...	...	...	759
Total number of houses occupied at the end of the year	...	...	...	5,045
Number of houses under construction	...	...	...	1,407

### Provision of Water -Closet Accommodation

As a result of informal action 17 houses were provided with water-closets by their owners and 16 of these houses are situated within populous districts where privies or privy middens were previously in existence.



A further reduction in the number of houses using the conservancy system within populous areas took place during 1957 and the figures in the following statement show the present position :—

Number of houses closed or demolished	...	...	...	45
Number of water-closets provided	...	...	...	16
Number of privies abolished	...	...	...	21
Number of middens abolished	...	...	...	11
Number of pail closets abolished	...	...	...	12
Number of ashpits abolished	...	...	...	1
Decrease in number of houses using conservancy system				61
Number of houses in classified groups still using conservancy system.				
Public drainage facilities not available	...		159	
Suitable drainage outfall not available	...		9	
Unfit for human habitation	...	...	157	
Owners lack means to provide water-closet	...		14	
Provision of water-closet to be enforced	...		1	
			—	340

It will be observed from these figures that the closure of unfit houses accounts for the bulk of the reduction in number of this type of property and that most of the 340 houses still lacking water-closet accommodation either fall into the unfit category or are situated in villages where there is an absence of public drainage. Many more of these unfit properties will be closed during the year ahead.

### Drainage

Complaints in respect of drainage difficulties arise largely in the areas which are not provided with public facilities but as restriction on capital expenditure consent continues the conditions can only be dealt with by alleviative measures where possible.

Throughout the year the following more important drainage problems were dealt with, viz. :—

8 BARONALD STREET, RUTHERGLEN.—Further complaint was made by the tenants of this property in connection with flooding which takes



place periodically and which has been the subject of report to the County Council on numerous occasions. There was a request from the occupiers for the appropriate Committee to receive a deputation. The deputation was heard and advice on the technical difficulties involved in the remedying of the flooding was given and an assurance that if and when flooding again took place the County Council would take steps to clear up the resulting conditions as rapidly as possible. It was suggested by the deputation that the conditions of the four storey property comprising 19 houses was being seriously affected by the flooding complained of. An inspection of the whole property was made and it was reported that there were no grounds whatever for suggesting that this property was unfit for human habitation.

KIRK BURN, CAMBUSLANG PUBLIC PARK.—Complaint received during the summer of pollution of this burn by sewage and offensive odours was investigated. The complaint coincided with the warm dry spell of weather when there was very little flow in the burn and strong odours could be detected. It was probable that these were caused by seepage from a silage bed at an adjacent farm. After the next rainfall the offensive odours disappeared, but the matter has been kept under observation.

EAST KILBRIDE.—Pollution again occurred during the summer months of the Kittoch burn from the public sewage system in the Murray area of the New Town. As reported in previous years the two pipe system of drainage has been adopted in the New Town and when chokages take place sewage is liable to find its way into the pipes discharging surface water into the various streams and ditches. One such complaint received from a householder was given immediate attention by the Drainage Engineer.

HIGH BLANTYRE.—A discharge of sewage detected on a piece of ground in the vicinity of a dwellinghouse at Main Street, High Blantyre, was investigated and after colour testing of the drainage system of all the houses in the immediate vicinity it was revealed that the dwellings at 121, 123 and 125 Main Street were not connected to the public sewer. The matter was immediately taken up with the County Drainage Department and although the drain could not be connected to the sewer which is at too high a level the Drainage Department undertook the

work of uncovering the defective drain and repairing and relaying several portions.

PARK ROAD, MUIRHEAD.—The sewer in this roadway was choked on two occasions during the year. Representation was made to the County Drainage Engineer who, in clearing the chokage also constructed manholes on the sewer.

CAUSEWAYSIDE STREET, TOLLCROSS.—Complaint was received regarding the drainage arrangements at 133 Causewayside Street from which property the sewage discharges into a drain in Causewayside Street. Three owner/occupiers of the property involved had endeavoured to remedy the condition without success and as the nearest public sewer is within 100 yards of the property, the County Drainage Engineer estimated it would cost £160 to construct a drain from the property to connect to the sewer. There was, however, a private drain in Causewayside Street serving abandoned properties at 135-141 and 143, and it was suggested that this drain be taken over by the County Council without payment and extended, at an estimated cost of £90, to within a reasonable distance of the property at 133 Causewayside Street in order that the drainage could be connected thereto, it being understood that the three owners referred to would be prepared to bear the cost of the connection. The necessary work was completed during the year and since then no further complaints have arisen.

In a number of populous districts in the various areas of the County there are still no public facilities for the discharge and disposal of soil and waste materials and in such cases septic tanks are in use but these at their best do not give the desired purification and in consequence ditches and streams often become polluted.

Whilst it is appreciated that the provision of sewers in some districts presents insurmountable difficulties due to the isolated position of these areas, their uncertain future from the point of view of development : or their elevation in relation to available outfalls, nevertheless where possible public sewers and treatment tanks should, in my opinion, be made available so that the use of septic tanks might be discontinued.

BOGHEAD VILLAGE, KIRKMUIRHILL.—Consideration was given throughout the year to complaints arising from the owner/occupiers in Boghead Village, Kirkmuirhill in respect of the unsatisfactory drainage

arrangements. The Drainage Sub-Committee after inspecting the area agreed to recommend that the owners of those houses in Lesmahagow Road, the waste water from which discharged to the open road channel in Lesmahagow Road, should be informed that the County Council would be prepared to construct a 6-in. drain below the existing gutter and connect up the existing outlet from sinks, etc., of the houses concerned, provided the owners agreed to bear the cost of the work involved.

It was also recommended that the suggestion made by the Department of Health that Boghead should be brought within the County Special Sewage and Sewage Disposal District be not agreed to.

As the owners later intimated they were not prepared to pay the cost of the necessary drain the Drainage Committee agreed to take no further action in the matter.

### Water

During the year, 200 routine samples were taken from public supplies throughout the County, all proving satisfactory although several complaints were made in the East Kilbride area of discoloration of the water supply to the New Town.

In addition 27 special samples were taken from private supplies within the County on request.

I am indebted to the County Water Engineer for the following information :—

“ During 1957 additional supplies of water from the Daer Reservoir were introduced into the County Water Supply Area replacing certain bulk supplies and at the same time augmenting and improving the supply in general.

“ In the course of the year, a total length of 19 miles of new water mains were laid, including  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles in new housing schemes, 3 miles for new rural supplies and about 4 miles in the New Town of East Kilbride.

“ Approximately 55 miles of existing piping were scraped to improve or maintain delivery, 747 new service connections were given off, and 455 new fire hydrants installed.

“ Contracts were let for the two new 600,000 gallons elevated water storage tanks at Bishopbriggs and Tannochside, and work on both these projects is now well under way.”

DAER WATER, ELVANFOOT.—With the completion of the Daer Reservoir, the question was raised regarding the possible pollution from two new steadings which have been provided at Kirkhope and Crookburn. Both these steadings drain into the Daer Water above the Reservoir and monthly samples were taken from various points throughout the summer. In all 28 samples were obtained and whilst slight variation in the analyses was obtained from time to time the potential danger from these sources was found to be negligible.

Water from the Daer Water Scheme became available to parts of New Monkland and Cadder Parishes sometime about the middle of the year. Earlier in the year the Daer supply gave rise to many serious complaints especially in the Wattstown and Riggend villages, due to excess iron. Chemical analysis confirmed this and several of the samples contained such an excess of iron that the water was unsuitable for domestic purposes. Sampling was continued for some weeks before the water settled to a satisfactory supply.

PLAINS.—In the spring of the year a complaint regarding the high colour of water supplied to the new County Council houses in Plains due to excess copper was investigated. A chemical examination revealed the water to contain .6 parts per million of copper. This excess appeared to be due to an absorption of copper from the new piping installed in the houses and disappeared quickly with use. A sample taken a week after the first complaint revealed the complete absence of copper.

### Nuisances

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 43,387, and the number of nuisances recorded was 1,389. These comprised leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains, etc. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were served upon authors of nuisances in 973 cases and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimations had received no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 498.

PROSECUTIONS.—Court proceedings were instituted against owners of 9 properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In seven cases the Local Authority carried out the work under warrant and in the other 2 cases the owners, after having the nuisance removed were found liable in expenses. The following is a note of the properties concerned.

8a *Annsfield Road and 78a Strathaven Road, Eddlewood*.—Leaky roof, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £1 15s. 11d. with £3 3s. modified expenses.

18b/20a *Annsfield Road, Eddlewood*.—Leaky roof ; water-closet defective ; chimney-can missing. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £4 12s. with £3 3s. modified expenses.

105/107 *Newarthill Road, Carfin*.—Leaky roof and defective windows. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £29 9s. 2d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.

34 *Park Street, Cambuslang*.—External Common Stair defective. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £3 15s. 3d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.

30/32 *Park Street, Cambuslang*.—Leaky roofs, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £71 6s. with £5 5s. modified expenses.

101 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross*.—Choked drain. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £6 with £4 4s. modified expenses.

103 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross*.—Choked drain. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £11 0s. 4d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.

15 *Birkenshaw, Larkhall*.—Water-closet basin choked ; defective window. Nuisance removed by Owner who was found liable to expenses of £3 3s.

1a *Academy Street and 23/25 Muir Street, Larkhall*.—Leaky roofs ; defective water-closets, etc. Nuisance removed by Owner who was found liable to expenses of £3 3s.



Court decisions in cases continued from the previous year were as follows :—

- Westwood House, Ryelands.*—Leaky roofs ; defective vents, etc. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £10 with £6 6s. modified expenses.
- 212 *Main Street, Blantyre.*—Water-closet without water supply. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £3 10s. with £5 5s. modified expenses.
- 7 *Muiredge Street, Uddingston.*—Leaky roof. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £2 15s. with £4 4s. modified expenses.
- 10/16 *Kirk Road, Shotts.*—Dangerous condition of coal cellars, washhouse and boundary wall. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £10 8s. 5d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.
- 34 *Lark Street, Cambuslang.*—Water-closet cistern defective. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £5 10s. 11d. with £5 10s. modified expenses.
- 2 *Maxwell Street, Baillieston.*—Leaky roof. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £5 with £5 5s. modified expenses.
- 15/17 *Shottskirk Road, Shotts.*—Leaky roofs ; defective woodwork, etc. Nuisance removed by Owner who was found liable to expenses of £5 5s.

The 4 abandoned mine shafts in the County of Lanark referred to in last year's report had ultimately to be referred to the Legal Department for Court action which is still pending. Other abandoned mine shafts at Tillietudlem, the subject of nuisance procedure were permanently secured by the National Coal Board.

Apart from the many instances of nuisance conditions due to defective drainage, etc., which arise and are dealt with in the course of the year there are always a few which merit special mention. This year has been no exception and the following can, I think, indicate the vast amount of investigation which sometimes requires to be carried out.

SHOTTS.—In October a complaint was made to me about a gas smell in a house situated in a private street in Shotts. After many

visits and inspections it was necessary to call in the County Chemist for further assistance, since the local Inspector was unable to detect or trace any definite smell. The initial joint visits of the Divisional Sanitary Inspector and County Chemist proved fruitless. The County Drainage Department was called in but proved unable to throw any light on the character, type or source of the smell. To further complicate matters the inhabitants of the house suffered ill effects and this factor was substantiated by their medical practitioner. No trace of coal gas could be detected nor in fact gas of any nature. The tenant, however, insisted that a nearby manhole was the source of complaint. It was finally agreed that the Drainage Department dig up the road. It was then discovered that the house drain did not in fact connect to the sewer, but to a private drain which did actually take the drainage from most of the houses in the street. Only at the foot of the street was a connection made to the sewer. This connection was found to be defective and has since been renewed. Despite the fact that a smell of chloride of lime found in the bathroom was also apparent in the sewer manhole, no other smell was ever detected and the affair at the moment remains a mystery. No further complaint has recently been received at this office from the tenant.

In general it can be said that there is still too much delay on the part of landlords in having nuisance conditions abated, even in such urgent matters as choked drains, and frequently the procedure of serving statutory notices, sending warning letters and reporting the complaints for prosecution has to be resorted to before the nuisances are ultimately abated. This delay often leads the complainer to write to the Department of Health for Scotland alleging that the Sanitary Inspector has been informed but has taken no action in the matter. There is no doubt that amendment of the procedure laid down for abating nuisances under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 is long overdue.



TABULAR STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF INTIMATIONS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, 1957

Nature of Nuisance	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
<i>Dwellinghouses</i>													
Roofs defective and leaky ...	28	35	39	17	18	22	12	42	20	18	23	15	289
Walls and ceiling plaster broken ...	7	4	4	7	3	10	4	8	9	10	4	3	73
Windows defective ...	5	5	2	4	7	6	2	8	6	6	4	3	58
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks, etc., defective ...	9	3	8	1	4	3	9	10	9	4	8	6	74
Smoke in houses, due to defective chimney vents, grates, etc. ...	6	9	11	4	3	5	2	3	7	4	6	3	63
Dampness in houses ...	9	12	6	3	2	3	4	13	8	8	13	4	85
<i>Drainage Systems</i>													
Drains choked or defective ...	25	30	31	20	35	38	32	28	24	29	29	35	356
Sinks, waste pipes, etc., choked or defective ...	12	7	6	5	7	7	2	4	4	3	5	4	66
Soil pipes broken, etc. ...	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	9
Rones, leaky, etc. ...	2	5	7	3	1	1	2	6	3	6	3	1	40
Septic tanks choked, etc. ...	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
<i>Water Supply</i>													
Water service pipes defective ...	7	7	5	1	4	2	3	4	5	2	4	4	48
<i>Water Closets</i>													
Water closets choked or defective ...	2	—	5	5	2	2	4	3	3	—	2	—	28
Cisterns defective ...	3	1	3	1	4	5	1	6	4	3	5	4	40
Water-closet compartments dirty ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
<i>General</i>													
White-washing of common passages and stairs ...	—	—	48	36	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	88
Common staircases defective ...	4	2	3	4	4	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	32
Washhouses defective ...	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	13
Coalhouses and cellars defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Privy middens foul or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dry closets foul or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashpits foul or defective ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5
Surfacing of courts, etc., defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses and bedding, etc., therein filthy ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Accumulations of offensive matter, etc. ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

Totals

123 125 184 113 96 112 87 144 107 100 112 85 1,389

### Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings

Such buildings give rise to many complaints and indeed are the cause of repeated mention at County Council Sub-Committee meetings. There are, as has already been explained in previous years, many difficulties to be faced in taking the appropriate action.

The following statutory procedure may be pursued :—

Notice in terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 may be served if the structures are dangerous to *occupiers* or *foot passengers*. Where such conditions are found, it is my statutory duty to take the necessary steps to have the conditions made safe and this procedure is adopted. During the year 9 Notices were served on owners in this connection.

Two of these cases had to be brought before the Courts and whilst in one case warrant was given to the County Sanitary Inspector to demolish the other case is still awaiting decision owing to a dispute as to ownership. In the meantime in the latter case a protecting fence has to be maintained around the property.

Many other potentially dangerous structures were brought to the notice of the owners by letter and the danger ultimately removed, whilst in several cases where the properties had been abandoned the work had to be carried out by the Local Authority.

The position throughout the County can be termed to be generally unsatisfactory. Too many properties, left empty after the Local Authority have rehoused the tenants, have been the subject of "half-hearted" demolition on the part of the owners. A number of Demolition Contractors are not sufficiently conscious of the damage done to local amenity by their gross lack of public spirit in dilatory and negligent methods. Insanitary properties in themselves are an "eyesore" and one deservedly feels some sense of achievement in obtaining by devious means, the rehousing of the occupants, only to be utterly crushed by the ugly monstrosities left on the site after the efforts of the type of demolition contractor referred to above.

The many such derelict buildings left throughout the County are largely due to the owners having sold the properties for demolition to a contractor and not ensuring that complete clearance is carried out. Certain Demolition Contractors take the saleable material from such properties and leave the outer fabric standing or piles of rubble and partly demolished walls. It is essential, in my opinion, that action should be pursued under the Planning Acts where such cases cannot be dealt

with under the Housing Act. Where the ruinous or dilapidated buildings cannot be dealt with as dangerous or demolished under the Housing Act action can be taken in terms of Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning Act where it can be certified that the amenities are seriously injured by reason of the state of such buildings.

During 1957, a list of 160 houses was submitted to the County Clerk so that the required steps under the Town and Country Planning Act might be taken. Since then some 78 of these properties have been dealt with and the sites cleared. Other properties fall, of course, to be added to this list and actually at the end of the year 68 privately owned properties and 33 National Coal Board properties remained to be dealt with. One of the privately owned properties consisted of an old Picture House at Baillieston and a Notice was served in accordance with Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning Act on the owner. Ultimately the Local Authority had to take steps to demolish and the work of demolition has now been completed.

### **Private Streets**

The problem of maintenance of private streets is one which is increasing in difficulty year by year. Financial difficulties of owners fronting or abutting such streets are, in many cases, such that the expenditure involved in bringing these streets up to highways standard cannot be met, with the result that some slight patching up of the surface defects merely delays the time when a further approach has to be made to the owners.

### **Public Conveyances**

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be satisfactory.

### **Public Schools**

The various Public Schools within the County were inspected and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible. The general cleanliness of the classrooms and lavatories was found to be satisfactory.

### **Cinemas**

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained in the auditoriums and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found on several premises, but these were rectified on being brought to the attention of the managers concerned.

### Houses Let in Lodgings

The premises at 26 Union Street, Mossend, formerly registered as a Common Lodging House but now placed on the register of Houses let in Lodgings, were regularly inspected and satisfactory compliance with the Byelaws relating thereto was reported.

### Tents and Vans

The out-dated Byelaws governing Tents and Vans ought to be completely revised and re-drafted. These Byelaws as presently set out do little to prevent the use of land by itinerant hawkers and others. More stringent control of such places of encampment are necessary and indeed, it is my view that there should be in certain areas, land set apart for this particular purpose where proper water supply and lavatory conveniences are available and where the campers and conditions under which they live can be controlled.

During the year inspections of Tents and Vans, etc., numbered 83.

The vacant ground at Parkhead Street, Bellshill was again occupied by caravans at various times during the year, mainly owned by travelling showmen, and no trouble was experienced, although the site is not suitable in respect of water supply and sanitary conveniences.

Towards the end of the year, Planning permission was applied for by a travelling showman to use a scrap yard and set down three caravans on the site of derelict property at Mauldslee Street, Bellshill. Provided the site was properly cleared and the existing two water-closets were repaired, no objection was taken to the proposal.

A field at Bellshill Road, Uddingston, the site of an old sewage works, was occupied by three tinker families, occupying various types of caravans. The site is a most unsuitable one, being low-lying and subject to flooding, has no piped water supply or sanitary conveniences, and refuse is dumped in a stagnant burn alongside the field. As the occupiers had the permission of the owner to occupy the ground an Enforcement Order under Section 21 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, was served to secure the discontinuance of the unauthorised use and the removal from the land of all vehicles and equipment connected with this use, but the notice had not been implemented by the end of the year.

Trouble is experienced in various areas by itinerant tinkers and others setting down encampments under most unsatisfactory conditions. In such instances with the assistance of the local police, the offenders are often prevailed upon to move from the sites.

## Factories

The total number of factories on the register at close of the year was 880—802 with mechanical power and 78 without mechanical power the inspections numbered 674 including 613 of factories with mechanical power and 61 of factories without mechanical power. The following contraventions found in the course of routine inspections or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories were dealt with ; Want of Cleanliness—23 Inadequate ventilation—1 ; Insufficient sanitary convenience— 13 ; Unsuitable conveniences—17.

The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories :—

### FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers ...	10	Drapers ...	1
Aluminium ...	4	Electricity Generation ...	4
Agricultural Implements ...	3	Electricity Cables ...	1
Aerated Waters ...	3	Electrical Engineering ...	18
Asphalte ...	2	Enamelled Baths ...	1
Air Guns ...	1	Fireclay ...	6
Blanket Manufacturing ...	1	Firelighters and Firewood ...	6
Bag Pipes ...	1	Food Products ...	5
Butcher ...	86	General Engineering ...	38
Baker ...	97	Gasworks ...	4
Bricks ...	20	Ham Curer ...	2
Blacksmith ...	16	Hosiery ...	8
Bone Meal ...	2	Iron Clothes Poles ...	1
Briquettes ...	3	Iron Founding ...	11
Bolts and Nuts ...	1	Jewel Manufacturers ...	1
Bleaching ...	3	Joiners ...	58
Boiler-making ...	1	Laundries ...	18
Boots Repairs ...	21	Leather Goods ...	5
Braces ...	1	Lens Grinding ...	1
Box Factory ...	2	Locomotive ...	4
Building Contractors ...	2	Lift Manufacturers ...	1
Coil Spring ...	3	Metal Windows ...	1
Confectionery ...	4	Motor Repairs ...	84
Concrete Blocks ...	16	Moss Litter ...	3
Cartwright ...	1	Moulding ...	1
Clock Manufacturers ...	1	Metal Breaking ...	2
Creamery ...	1	Milk Bottle Tops ...	1
Coal-washing ...	1	Monumental Sculptors ...	1
Coachbuilding ...	6	Milk Pasteurising ...	4
Cabinet-making ...	5	Mattresses ...	1
Curling Stones ...	1	Nails ...	2
Cement ...	2	Navy Store ...	1
Chemical ...	6	Oil Blending ...	1
Clothing ...	16	Oil Bottling ...	1
Chairs ...	1	Printing ...	11
Cooked Meat ...	1	Pattern-making ...	1
Corn Grinding ...	10	Paper-making ...	4
Drugs ...	1	Painterwork ...	5
Dry Cleaning ...	5	Plant ...	5
Dressmakers ...	3	Plumber ..	8



Panel Beating ... ..	2	Tubemaking ... ..	3
Plastic Engineering ...	1	Tailor ... ..	2
Preserves ... ..	3	Tile Works ... ..	7
Peat ... ..	2	Tar ... ..	2
Potato Crisps ... ..	3	Telephones ... ..	2
Photography ... ..	1	Thermostatic controls ...	1
Rag Sorting and Bailing	1	Vehicle Assemblers ...	3
Roof Frames ... ..	1	Waggons ... ..	6
Ropes and Twines ... ..	1	Wire Work ... ..	2
Radio Repairs ... ..	4	Wines ... ..	1
Rotary Drills ... ..	1	Watchmaker ... ..	1
Sawmill ... ..	10	Wheels ... ..	2
Sheet Metal ... ..	10	Welding ... ..	1
Steelmaking ... ..	18	Woodwork ... ..	2
Spinning and Weaving	3	Woodwool ... ..	1
Stoves ... ..	2	Zip Fasteners ... ..	1
Soap Works ... ..	1		
Shoemaker ... ..	5		802
Saddler ... ..	1		

#### FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker ... ..	8	Plumber ... ..	13
Blacksmith ... ..	7	Painter ... ..	4
Boot Repairer ... ..	4	Photographer ... ..	1
Builder ... ..	1	Rag Store ... ..	1
Cabinetmaker ... ..	1	Saddler ... ..	2
Canteen ... ..	2	Shoemaker ... ..	5
Chemicals ... ..	1	Stove Repairs ... ..	1
Confectionery ... ..	2	Tailor ... ..	4
Dressmaker ... ..	6	Tripe-dressing ... ..	1
Hosiery ... ..	1	Upholsterer ... ..	1
Joiner ... ..	4	Watchmaker ... ..	2
Motor Body Breaking ...	1		
Motor Repairs ... ..	3		78
Plant Maintenance ... ..	2		

FIRE ESCAPE CERTIFICATES.—In terms of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, all factories where more than 20 persons are employed must be provided with a Certificate from the Local Authority that reasonable provision has been made for the escape of employees in case of fire. The preparation of these Certificates involves a considerable amount of inspection and clerical work as all exits within the factories must be clearly detailed in the Certificates and it can be readily understood that in the larger factories in the County of Lanark (Steel Works, Paper Mills, etc.), such details are very complicated. During the year Certificates were granted to the occupiers in respect of 25 factories.

It is often found on revisiting factories which have been issued with Fire Escape Certificates that improvements have been carried out altering the means of exits or that doors have been blocked up by machinery or plant. It should be known by the occupiers of factories

that it is incumbent on them under Section 34 (2) of the Act to see that the means of escape are properly maintained and kept free from obstruction and under Section 34 (5) to notify the Local Authority of any material extension or structural alteration of the factory or of any material increase in the number of persons employed. This is seldom done except where it is incidental to the submission of plans for Planning or Building Byelaw approval. There is therefore a serious responsibility placed on the Sanitary Inspector to detect such alterations as he would require during his normal inspections to have with him his detailed copy of the Certificate previously issued and to re-check the means of escape specified therein.

Consideration I think, should be given to the issue of a circular for the guidance of occupiers of factories pointing out their responsibilities in respect of the Fire Escape clauses of the Factories Act and stressing particularly the duty to notify alterations affecting the exits specified on their Certificates.

Some difficulty was experienced during the year in having the necessary alterations carried out to provide fire escape facilities at a factory in Stepps area and ultimately it was necessary to serve a notice under Section 34 (7) of the Factories Act on the firm requiring them to provide an alternative exit within a period of three months from the date of service of the notice. Finally the work was carried out to the satisfaction of the Department but, in my opinion, there should have been no necessity whatsoever for the service of a notice in this regard.

**OUTWORKERS.**—Fifteen lists containing the names and addresses of 35 outworkers were received and inspections were made of all the premises, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

### **Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

This Act and the Regulations made thereunder came into operation on 1st November, 1951. The primary object of the legislation is to secure that all filling materials used in the manufacture of bedding, toys and articles of upholstery, etc., are clean and that certain standards of cleanliness set down are maintained.

Fourteen inspections of the seven registered premises were made.

Fourteen samples were taken throughout the year and the results of the examination of these samples conveyed to the users.

All samples were in accordance with the legal requirements.



### **Pet Animals Act**

The operation of this Act is in the hands of the Sanitary Inspector. The Act requires any person keeping a pet shop to obtain a licence from the Local Authority, and animals must at all times be kept in suitable accommodation and the premises maintained in respect of size, sanitation, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, in a satisfactory state.

Four licences are in operation in the County and the premises affected are maintained in good order.

### **Offensive Trades**

There are, within the County four private slaughterhouses and one Knackery situated in the following districts :—

Carstairs (Sheep only).

Symington (Sheep only).

Brancumhall Bacon Factory, East Kilbride (Pigs).

Omoa (Knackery).

Carluke (Pigs only).

There are also two bone meal and tallow melting manufacturers, one situated at East Kilbride and associated with Brancumhall Bacon Factory and the other at Braidwood.

Little or no trouble was experienced from the works at Braidwood during the year.

In the early part of the year the question of repairs to the slaughterhouse at Carstairs was raised with the agents for the proprietors and considerable improvements were subsequently effected.

As a result of representation made to the owner of the private slaughterhouse at Symington in respect of restricted accommodation throughout the slaughterhouse which deals with sheep for the London market, detailed plans of alterations were ultimately submitted for approval. Considerable discussion took place before the plans were finally approved and the work was progressing satisfactorily at the end of the year.

As a result of the termination of their lease with the County Council for the use of abattoir premises at Carluke a local bacon curing firm submitted plans of new slaughterhouse premises to be erected

adjacent to their bacon factory. Several meetings and discussions took place on the site and finally approval was ultimately given. This work was proceeding satisfactorily at the end of the year.

Sanction was given to the proprietor of the slaughterhouse at Brancumhall, East Kilbride, to include in the registration certificate, permission to slaughter sheep as well as pigs. This is a very well-regulated slaughterhouse with ample accommodation and no objection could be taken to the proposal.

Only one complaint was received throughout the year in respect of offensive odours from Omoa Knackery. On investigation this was found to be caused by a mechanical breakdown which was rectified without undue delay.

### Pigstyes

Regular inspections of pigstyes within the County were made throughout the year and, whilst conditions found at the larger piggeries were mostly satisfactory, some of the smaller piggeries were far from ideal either in respect of cleanliness, or structurally, particularly those premises situated on isolated sites. Many of the latter type of piggery have been erected without the consent of the Local Authority or consultation with the Sanitary Inspector.

A number of defective drainage conditions were dealt with and three plans were approved for the construction of new premises and extension to existing premises.

A serious infestation of rats occurred at one piggery at Cambuslang and a former employee at this piggery was found to have contracted leptospirosis. A live rat was later submitted for analysis to the County Bacteriologist but the result was negative. The infestation was quickly brought under control.

Complaint was received during the year from the Department of Agriculture regarding unsatisfactory conditions at a large piggery in the Blantyre area. It was found that the concreted area in front of the boilers was in a dirty condition, and pieces of offal, stale bread and decayed matter were scattered over the surface, while quantities of hardened spillage were to be seen on the boiling plant and on the conveyor system leading to the boilers. Representations were made to the owner, and as a result the place was given a thorough clean up, a

covered enclosure was erected for the storage of offal, a retaining wall was built around the area reserved for the storage of bread, a tarpaulin was supplied to cover the bread, and all the broken concrete was repaired.

After some considerable discussion during the past year, due to the necessity for the introduction of a more detailed set of Byelaws Regulating Pigstyes, the Department of Health ultimately agreed to the very much amended draft which will operate from 1958 onwards. Whilst these Byelaws are an improvement on the outdated Byelaws of the past, many admirable recommendations have been omitted. These omissions are largely due to the restrictive nature of Section 35 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and it would appear that before real progress can be made in the control of all piggeries it will be necessary to amend the existing legislative authority so that really effective Byelaws may be made.

During the year the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation. This Order placed on Local Authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiling plants. In general, every collector of waste food must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or redistributing it for feeding purposes. When this Order was considered by the Diseases of Animals Committee, reference was made to the fact that the Health Committee were in process of preparing new Byelaws regulating pigstyes and had recommended that there should be included in the Byelaws a clause requiring a suitable boiling plant to be provided in all pigstyes and that the Department of Health had indicated that they did not consider the boiling plant to be an essential feature of all pigstyes and that Section 35 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 did not appear to enable the making of Byelaws in this regard. This decision seems somewhat contradictory in view of the Waste Foods Order. However, it was accepted that the operation and issue of licences under the Order should be a joint responsibility on the part of the Chief Constable and the County Sanitary Inspector. This is operating satisfactorily as the following statement shows :—

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

##### *The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957*

Statement of reports submitted by the County Sanitary Inspector as at 31st December, 1957, on the plant and equipment for the boiling

of waste foods under and in accordance with the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, showing number of (a) Licences recommended, (b) Licences granted, and (c) Licences *not* to be granted until certain conditions are complied with :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Licences Recommended</i>	<i>No. of Licences Granted (Incl. in (a))</i>	<i>No. of Licences not to be granted meantime</i>	<i>Total</i>
Avondale ...	1	1	—	1
Blantyre ...	7	7	—	7
Bothwell ...	16	16	—	16
Cadder ...	2	2	—	2
Cambuslang ...	3	2	1	3
Carluke ...	4	4	—	4
Crawfordjohn	1	1	—	1
East Kilbride	5	5	—	5
Hamilton ...	1	1	—	1
Lesmahagow	2	2	—	2
Totals ...	42	41	1	42

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

I. *Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act.*

- (a) Administrative ... 3 (part-time).
- (b) Survey ... 8 (part-time).
- (c) Operational ... 3.

II. *Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice.*—Regular inspections are made of all known sources of likely infestation by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the County and advice is freely given by them during such inspections to owners and tenants of properties visited. When operators are at work on any particular infestation surveys of surrounding properties are carried out and advice given if found to be necessary.

The operatives are kept in constant employment in this County on request from owners of properties and farmers and on County Council and Regional Hospital Board properties, i.e., refuse coups, cooking centres, schools, hospitals, etc. Publicity has been given to the requirements of the Act by means of the issue of posters and appropriate circulars to occupiers and owners of land and premises which are liable to infestation, particularly farms. Contiguous Burgh authorities regularly obtain the services of the County Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis.

### III. *Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation.*

As already stated all Local Authority properties are regularly attended to, including slaughterhouses, refuse dumps, sewage works, etc. Normally those premises are dealt with on a three-monthly basis. As such premises are mostly under the control of the Public Health Department regular inspections are required apart altogether from special inspections in respect of rats and mice infestation.

### IV *Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping Order), 1951.—Nil.*

V. *General.*—No legal proceedings have been taken under the Act. In every instance where intimation is made to responsible owners and occupiers ready consent has been given by the responsible individuals in respect of engaging the Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis. Indeed, in certain instances farmers and others have entered into an agreement with the department to have their premises disinfested at regular intervals during the year.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operatives—683.

The number of trapping operations was 1,156, and gassing was carried out on 525 occasions. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 10,198 in addition to 2,904 mice.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department :—



## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips ... ..	59
Dwellinghouses ... ..	506
Factories ... ..	16
Farms ... ..	7
Shops and Offices ... ..	24
Sewage Purification Works ... ..	4
Garages ... ..	5
Hospitals ... ..	11
Schools and Day Nurseries ... ..	17
Yards ... ..	3
Park ... ..	1
Cooking Centres and Canteens ... ..	7
Halls ... ..	2
Heating Duct ... ..	1
Huts ... ..	5
Quarry ... ..	1
Camps ... ..	3
Field ... ..	1
Ditches ... ..	5
Institution ... ..	1
Store ... ..	1
Sewage Pumping Station ... ..	1
Embankments ... ..	2

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One Notice in terms of Section 4 of the Act had to be served during the year in connection with a serious infestation by rats of Kennel premises which was not receiving the necessary attention despite repeated requests to the occupier. Ultimately the occupier, after service of the Notice, carried out the required work to clear the premises from the infestation and no further action was thereafter necessary.

The disinfection Officers also carry out the work of disinfecting all premises reported to be infested by bugs, beetles, etc., and this was successfully undertaken throughout the year in 172 instances.

## BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION

Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dwellingshouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sewage Purification Works				...	...	...	1
Camp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
School and Day Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/>
							172
							<hr/>

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, moles, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, crickets, beetles, blow-flies, moths and woodworm. 9 wasps nests were also destroyed.

The difference in the figure of disinfectaion of dwellings between 1956 and 1957 is due to the very large number of disinfestations which had not to be repeated during 1957 to East Kilbride houses where there had been a very serious and widespread infestation of red mite in the previous year throughout the whole new housing area of East Kilbride during the Spring period. The affected houses were treated internally with gammexane powder and a barrier of creosote was painted along the bottom brick courses of each house to prevent the entry of the pests. In addition the lawns were treated with lime. It was expected that another infestation would occur in 1957 but although a number of cases were reported, these proved to be much fewer than last year. It was doubtful what the effect of the wet summer would be on these houses but the small amount of infestation which did occur certainly suggests that the methods of treatment employed during 1956 were more successful than was anticipated.

### Fly Repression

The anti-fly campaign which has been proceeded with throughout the past few years by the disinfestation of all dustbin shelters, privies and privy middens was again operative throughout the year, all such places being treated twice. It is, of course, impossible to assess the value of this work but there is no doubt whatsoever that as a protection of the public health of the community it is a worthwhile project.



## SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED SHOWING TOTAL COST INVOLVED

	<i>Dustbin</i>		<i>Pail</i>		<i>Cost</i>			
	<i>Shellers</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Middens</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Ashpits</i>	£	s.	d.
Two Operations	871	128	100	66	18	100	0	11

**Disinfection of Houses.**

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year for the disinfection of houses formerly occupied by Tuberculosis patients. This disinfection is carried out by the Disinfestation Officers and is done by spraying with a solution of Formaldehyde and treating with Ammonia as the neutralising agent. The total number of houses disinfected was 145, comprising 93 Local Authority houses and 52 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £417 3s. approximating to £3 per house.

In addition 2 tuberculosis wards at Law Hospital were also disinfected.

**Atmospheric Pollution**

The Clean Air Act of 1956 came into operation by Order, in part only on December 31st, 1956. The provisions covered by the Order enable Local Authorities to begin with the establishment of smoke control areas in which the emission of smoke from buildings will be an offence.

Certain other changes made by the Act also came into operation on 31st December, 1956, e.g., all new furnaces other than small domestic boilers must be smokeless so far as practicable and notice of intention to instal such a furnace requires to be given to the Local Authority.

The height of new chimneys other than those of houses, shops and offices require the approval of the Local Authority and owners of colliery spoil banks must employ all practicable means for preventing combustion of refuse and for minimising smoke and fumes emission from the surface of the spoilbanks.

At a date, probably during 1958, the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act which deal with the reduction of grit and dust from industrial plants will be brought into operation.

There is no doubt this very necessary legislation will ultimately show beneficial results in the production of a cleaner atmosphere around the industrial belt of Lanarkshire and will have a marked effect in the general improvement of the health of the people compelled to live within the urban areas.

Atmospheric Pollution has been of serious import to the County Council, particularly within recent years in certain industrial areas of

the County, e.g., Carmyle, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Blantyre, Shotts and Newmains. In addition, however, even outside such industrial areas pollution from burning colliery spoilbanks and smoke from the steam sterilisation of tomato houses in the Clyde Valley have also required to be dealt with. In such a highly industrialised area as the County, many problems in the field of air pollution arise.

For nearly one hundred years emissions of noxious or offensive gases from certain kinds of works have been subject to special control under the Alkali Acts and this control is exercised by the Secretary of State's Chief Alkali Works Inspector. The Beaver Committee on Atmospheric Pollution recommended that certain processes in which prevention of the emission of dark smoke, grit and dust presented special technical difficulties should be scheduled under the Alkali Act, to enable the Alkali Inspectorate to supervise these processes. Among the works recommended in the Report to be scheduled were Power Stations, Gas Works, Coke Works, Ceramic Works, Lime Works and certain Metallurgical Works.

In dealing with this matter the County Council agreed to make Representation to the Secretary of State on the following lines :—

“ It is advisable that the proposed amendment of the Alkali Act to cover certain scheduled processes, as recommended by the Beaver Report, should be clearly set out in a Schedule of the new Act as there should be general uniformity that all such works be dealt with by the Alkali Inspectorate and care must be taken that, for example, all metallurgical works and the processes involved and cement works, in so far as Scotland is concerned, should be included.”

There is no doubt in my mind that there will be a need for the employment of a highly qualified Technical Officer with an extensive knowledge of the operations of all such works. This officer would be in a much better position to discuss with the various managements the technical problems involved. The Local Authority Sanitary Inspector, whose duty it is to deal with the Clean Air Act in general has, in many instances, little or no training in the complexities of iron and steel manufacture, the production of gas and electricity, etc.

The results obtained from the Air Pollution equipment, comprising Deposit Gauges and  $\text{SO}_2$  Instruments, which have been set down at 16 different stations throughout the County have provided valuable material in the assessment of the conditions in the various industrial areas.

A summary of this information is shown in the following tables :—

## Atmospheric Pollution.

## DEPOSIT GAUGES

*Results of Monthly Observations expressed as tons per square mile*

Station	Winter			Summer					Winter		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. Dec.
BAILLIESTON	—	—	—	17.81	14.43	22.44	15.56	18.11	17.84	17.50	13.18
	—	—	—	4.18	6.76	6.27	7.03	6.60	5.96	6.74	6.37 11.71
BELLSHILL	6.82	6.89	8.14	8.21	11.25	15.44	6.09	10.20	7.70	6.12	7.64
	9.21	7.26	4.98	4.77	6.90	4.06	5.18	4.32	6.84	5.88	4.68 6.22 6.76
BLANTYRE	7.05	7.65	8.73	8.59	7.48	8.73	5.37	25.10	4.77	4.36	4.33
	11.53	6.84	5.61	4.81	9.58	4.17	5.47	8.26	3.39	5.43	3.86 4.90 5.15
BOGHEAD	3.92	.91	.91	1.45	.71	1.89	.34	1.28	.68	.71	.48
	7.11	6.42	7.12	2.81	3.08	2.95	1.35	5.87	4.29	6.59	2.33 5.96
CAMBUSLANG	11.18	16.22	23.25	15.08	20.17	17.43	18.15	22.67	15.31	7.20	19.87
	12.29	9.87	9.66	7.45	5.32	4.00	6.42	10.20	6.02	6.95	8.88 8.87
CARFIN	45.68	42.35	56.52	29.10	—	23.22	15.41	22.05	32.05	35.10	25.44
	12.62	12.12	12.42	6.24	—	6.33	7.85	11.24	10.74	12.16	10.11 26.48 12.08
CARMYLE	47.98	24.48	38.32	28.38	19.94	31.63	31.05	29.91	34.91	64.52	36.60
	21.99	9.51	16.20	11.80	7.03	7.25	9.74	11.59	10.34	19.72	10.64 55.91 17.65

I.D.—Insoluble Deposit.

S.D.—Soluble Deposit.

Summary showing highest, lowest and average Monthly figures and total solids for year at each station.

Station		Summer Months			Winter Months			Year	
		Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Total	Average
BAILLIESTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	I.D.	22.44	14.13	17.69	—	—	—	—	—
	S.D.	7.03	4.18	6.13	—	—	—	—	—
Total Solids		23.82			—	—	—	—	—
BELLSHILL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.72	8.39
	I.D.	15.44	6.09	9.81	8.14	6.12	6.97	70.84	5.90
	S.D.	6.90	4.06	5.34	9.21	4.68	6.46	—	—
Total Solids		15.15			—	—	13.43	171.56	14.29
BLANTYRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.06	8.08
	I.D.	25.10	4.77	10.00	8.73	4.33	6.17	74.10	6.17
	S.D.	9.58	3.39	5.94	11.53	3.86	6.40	—	—
Total Solids		15.94			—	—	12.57	171.16	14.26
BOGHEAD ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.75	1.14
	I.D.	1.89	.34	1.05	3.92	.47	1.23	55.88	4.66
	S.D.	4.29	1.35	3.39	7.12	2.33	5.92	—	—
Total Solids		4.44			—	—	7.15	69.63	5.80
CAMBUSLANG	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199.88	16.66
	I.D.	22.67	15.08	18.14	23.25	7.20	15.17	95.93	7.99
	S.D.	10.20	4.00	6.56	12.29	6.95	9.42	—	—
Total Solids		24.70			—	—	24.59	295.81	24.65
CARFIN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†353.40	†32.12
	I.D.	32.05	15.41	*24.36	56.52	25.44	38.59	†113.91	†10.35
	S.D.	11.24	6.24	*8.48	12.62	10.11	11.91	—	—
Total Solids		*32.84			—	—	50.50	†467.31	†42.47
CARMYLE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446.63	37.22
	I.D.	34.91	19.94	29.80	64.52	24.48	44.63	153.46	12.78
	S.D.	11.80	7.03	9.62	21.99	9.51	15.95	—	—
Total Solids		39.42			—	—	60.58	600.09	50.00

\*—5 months.

†—11 months.



I am indebted to the County Chemist for the following note of assessment.

"As this is the first year during which all stations were in operation, it is not possible, except in the case of Carmyle, to draw any comparisons and indicate that conditions are improving or deteriorating, none the less when the results are studied there is at least one area where the figures strongly suggest that one of the works there is largely responsible for much of the pollution in the area.

"At Carfin the insoluble matter deposited is much in excess of what might reasonably be expected in such an area, further the rain water collected has generally a higher pH Value than other areas, and the lime content also tends to be high. I believe the Highways Yard at Carfin which crushes, screens, and sizes slag from Colvilles is the prime cause of nuisance in the area, and a marked improvement in general conditions would follow if suitable dust removal precautions were taken at the screening plant.

"At Carmyle there has been a sharp rise in the amount of insoluble matter deposited during the year ; 401 tons were deposited in 1956 and 446 tons during 1957, an increase of 11 per cent. The concentration of sulphur gases in the air as measured by the Peroxide Instrument shows an improvement over last year and is the first occasion that the continued rise in this concentration has been arrested. It should be noted that the pollution during the month of October (total matter deposited as well as sulphur gases) was the worst recorded since November, 1953."

Action taken throughout the year involved investigations and enquiries into the many different sources of pollution, e.g., Iron Works, Steel Works, Coke Oven Plants, Gas Producer Plants, Colliery Spoil Banks, Electricity Power Stations, Cement Works, Metal Powder Factory, Aluminium Smelting Works, Pithead Baths, District Heating Plant, Schools, Tomato Houses, Preserve Works and other small factories and domestic greenhouses, etc.

Specific instances of a number of these pollutions are noted in the subsequent paragraphs :—

#### Grit, etc., Emissions

CLYDESMILL POWER STATION, CAMBUSLANG.—No serious complaints of grit emission were received during the year although the matter continued to receive attention. A visit was made to the Power Station at which officials of the Electricity Board stated that some quantity of



grit appeared to be passing the grit arresting equipment and escaping into the main flues. This matter had only recently come to light as a result of their own investigations but arrangements were being made for the installation of additional grit arresting equipment.

METLOX (ARDROSSAN) LTD., CAMBUSLANG.—The question of emission of dust from the process of the manufacture of lime fertiliser was taken up with Messrs. Metlox Ltd. This firm was found to be using Ballachulish rock for crushing and grinding down into a fine powder for application to land. During the final grinding process a considerable quantity of dust is given off within the buildings. No dust collecting equipment is installed. The walls of the buildings were found to be in a dilapidated condition and the roadway surrounding the buildings covered with a thick layer of dust. The firm was notified in writing of the conditions and, at a meeting at the factory during December, the General Manager stated that the use of Ballachulish rock had been discontinued. Supplies of Welsh rock were then being obtained and this material had a very high moisture content which necessitated the final product being dried by heat before being in a suitable condition for spreading. The Manager agreed that there was considerable dust given off from Ballachulish rock but stated that, in his opinion, the Welsh rock would not give rise to similar conditions.

A Grit Deposit Gauge set down at a point to establish the lime content arising from the Works did not contain a positive result over the first five months—the analysis showing that the lime in the ash content of the deposit varied from 1·38 per cent. to 8·99 per cent. The result for the month of December, however, which was the sixth month of the investigation showed a sharp rise to 36·16 per cent. It will be necessary to continue the investigation for a further period before the position can be clearly assessed.

COLTNESS CEMENT WORKS, NEWMAINS.—The checking and analysis of the "fall-out" from these works continued and the average emission appears to be about 30 tons per square mile. On at least two occasions during the year however, much higher results were obtained. This was probably due to abnormal weather conditions, high winds, etc. As yet no practical solution to the emissions from the high level chimney has been arrived at and one feels that with some form of arrester here the figure of 30 tons could be still further reduced.



The following table shows the monthly results of analysis of the contents of the standard deposit gauges over the year :—

<i>Stations</i>		<i>Havestonchill</i>	<i>Gillhead</i>	<i>Lintmill Morningside</i>	<i>Day Nursery Newmains</i>
<i>Month</i>		<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>
January	...	13.20	13.40	34.51	57.12
February	...	8.32	11.34	31.50	30.30
March	...	2.70	7.10	27.19	53.08
April	...	7.99	17.42	22.84	15.16
May	...	9.46	24.43	10.13	48.15
June	...	—	11.37	19.38	25.13
July	...	2.61	2.75	6.31	3.70
August	...	4.83	22.04	22.88	15.44
September	...	6.74	9.30	30.33	13.10
October	...	9.89	8.80	127.87	12.90
November	...	4.70	12.19	16.63	8.32
December	...	5.52	16.30	44.28	22.58

ALUMINIUM WORKS, BAILLIESTON.—Further complaints were made regarding fumes from the Aluminium Smelting Works and culminated in a petition containing some 75 signatures from the residents occupying houses in the north-east end of Garrowhill.

The Works complained of are situated in the middle of the built-up area of Baillieston and approximately 100 yards south-west of Baillieston Public School and the location is therefore in my opinion, unsuitable for the type of work carried on.

Scrap used consists of aircraft parts containing rubber covered cables, painted aluminium sheets and also metal contaminated with oil. Since the furnace is oil-fired and gives little trouble from the point of view of smoke, the type of scrap used together with the chemicals added appears to be the source of the trouble. From observations taken and at present being continued, it has been noted that during certain operations fumes discharge from the wallheads and other apertures in the building indicating that they are arising from the molten metal in the furnace rather than the source of heat.

Although this complaint is being investigated and will be the subject of a report, specialist knowledge of the chemical process involved will be necessary in an effort to advise what precautions may be required to avoid further complaints from this source.

CARDOWAN COLLIERY, STEPPS.—Complaints were again made by the residents in the Cardowan Housing Scheme about grit emission from the colliery. Investigations at the colliery revealed that the arrangement for spraying the hot boiler ashes and the ash bing itself had been discontinued without the knowledge of the manager. When this was brought to the notice of the official responsible who was not conversant with the earlier arrangement entered into with the Coal Board the spraying of the bogies containing the hot boiler ash, and the ash itself was recommenced without delay. At recent inspections at the colliery it has been confirmed that the apparatus is kept in good working order and is being used by the employees. Observations at the colliery are being continued.

#### Smoke Emissions

GATESIDE COLLIERY BATHS, CAMBUSLANG.—A further complaint was received from the Cairns Estate Tenants' Association regarding emission of smoke and grit from the chimney at the Colliery Baths. This boiler is normally fired with coke, but on occasions when this has been in short supply a mixture of coke and gum has been used which does tend to produce some smoke. In addition, the fire-bed is normally raked out twice daily and smoke is produced while the bed is again being made up. The prevailing wind carries any smoke away from the Cairns Housing Scheme but the boiler attendants have been instructed by the National Coal Board that good boilerhouse practice must be observed at all times. A good level incandescent fire-bed is normally maintained and the side-firing method of stoking is practised. A number of inspections were made after receipt of the complaint but no further cause for complaint was found.

KINGSHILL COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—No further complaint was received about coal dust pollution from the above colliery. Complaint however was made by this Department to the National Coal Board of excessive smoke from the boilerhouse chimney. Smoke charts were prepared and submitted. As a result of the complaint the smoke emissions during daytime improved considerably.

METAL POWDERS LTD., BLANTYRE.—As in previous years the boiler chimney of Messrs. Metal Powders Ltd., at the Industrial Estate, High Blantyre, continued to emit dense volumes of black smoke, and

numerous visits were made and warnings given without apparent effect. However an assurance was received from the management that an oil-fired boiler had been put on order, and that everything was being done to expedite delivery. Eventually towards the end of the year the boiler was delivered, but in the interval during installation the smoke emission from the existing plant was so serious that it became necessary to serve an Intimation under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Before the end of the year, however, the new boiler came into full operation and the use of the coal-fired boiler was discontinued.

**EAST KILBRIDE, NEW TOWN.**—Complaints were also received regarding the emission of black smoke from certain premises in the East Kilbride New Town area, viz., the Bosfield Nursery, the District Heating Plant, Parkhall Creamery and the East Kilbride Junior Secondary School. Visits were made to all these places and warnings issued.

In the case of the Bosfield Nursery it was found that the dense volume of smoke being issued came from a boiler used for the purpose of producing steam to sterilise the soil in the greenhouses. This procedure is carried out every year for a period of approximately two weeks. The owners of the nursery were warned that the production of such dense volumes of smoke would not be tolerated in future, and as the boiler is hired for the purpose, the firm concerned was notified that there was an urgent need for improvement in the design of the type of boiler let out for the purpose of soil sterilisation.

**DISTRICT HEATING PLANT.**—In the case of the District Heating Plant, complaints were received from adjacent householders regarding soiling of washings, etc. Observations revealed that the complaints made were justified. On the matter being taken up with the Corporation official concerned, it was asserted that the trouble had been due to a break-down in the automatic feed system. Later, however, dense emissions were again noted and official intimation was sent to the East Kilbride Development Corporation, who laid the blame on the poor quality of fuel being supplied, and reported that the attention of the National Coal Board was being directed to the matter.

**CLYDESDALE PRESERVE WORKS, CARLUKE.**—Complaint was again received in the early part of the year regarding the emission of grit

from the chimney of the Preserve Works at Carluke. This was found to be due partly to the plant being operated at maximum pressure during the heavy demands of the marmalade season, and partly to the fact that the flues had not been cleaned out for more than three months. The firm in question again proved most co-operative, and had cleaning operations carried out without delay, after which, despite regular inspections and observations, no cause for complaint was found from then till the end of the year.

AVONBANK WORKS, LARKHALL.—Visits were paid to the above works following complaints about the emission of black smoke. Two Lancashire boilers are in use, the furnaces being fed by sprinkler type stokers and combustion is assisted by forced and induced draught fans, with a grit arrester of the cyclonic type fitted at the base of the chimney. The Management were inclined to blame the quality of the fuel which contained a high proportion of fines. On recommendation however, they called in the services of N.I.F.E.S. whose representative visited the factory and made a full investigation of the firing methods and the operation of the boilers generally. After some adjustment of the draught, stoking rate, and the level of the fuel in the firebed, together with a period of instruction to the stokers, conditions at the chimney top improved considerably. There has since been little cause for complaint.

SHETTLESTON OIL AND CHEMICAL WORKS, SANDYHILLS.—Since my last report intimating that Smoke Eliminator Doors were ordered for use on the tar still and Lancashire boilers in an effort to abate smoke emission at these works, I have to report that these have now been supplied and fitted. Although conditions have been greatly improved by the use of the new doors the works continue to be kept under observation.

GARTCOSH FIRECLAY WORKS, GARTCOSH.—Emissions of smoke and soot from the above works gave rise to complaints from the tenants of County Council houses situated in Gartloch Road which are situated at a higher level than the works. From observations taken it was confirmed that the complaint was not without foundation, the main source being the chimneystack serving the gas fired kilns. The gas producer is of a very early type and until some modifications are carried out to the plant I rather doubt if much improvement can be expected.



SOIL STERILISATION—TOMATO-HOUSES.—Little or no complaint was received during the year in respect of smoke emitted during steaming operations at tomato-houses on the Clydeside referred to in last year's Annual Report. This state of affairs was due to the general weather conditions and the direction of the wind during that particular period of the year. Several of the tomato-growers however, were visited and efforts made to encourage them to do all in their power to minimise the risk of nuisance conditions.

#### Burning Colliery Spoil Banks

AUCHLOCHAN NO. 9 COLLIERY, COALBURN.—During the year the main conical bing here was noted as burning quite extensively. Counter measures by water spraying were adopted without delay. These measures were no doubt accelerated by the fact that fumes were reaching the down-draught ventilation-shaft which provoked some underground sections to down tools. Since then, the matter seems under reasonable control with the exception of the back of the bing which is receiving dirt with a high coal-content. This portion was recently noted to be burning fiercely and representations have been made, locally and to the Area Headquarters of the National Coal Board, to further their efforts of control, with particular reference to the back of the bing.

HATTONRIGG, BELLSHILL.—The removal of the burning disused railway embankment at Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill, proceeded intermittently during the year as the contractor engaged found an outlet for the burnt out ash. The area still burning and the visible fumes emitted have now reached negligible proportions.

HAMILTON PALACE COLLIERY.—The burning at the colliery spoil-bank at Hamilton Palace Colliery, Bothwellhaugh, had not been entirely abated by the end of the year, but is now mainly confined to the north-east end of the tip where the amount of fumes emitted causes no appreciable nuisance in the vicinity of the dwellinghouses at Bothwellhaugh.

AUCHENGEICH COLLIERY, CHRYSTON.—Spraying of water over this bing has continued throughout the year.

### Prior Approvals

In accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, permission was given throughout the year for the installation of boiler plant and the construction of chimneys, etc. at the following premises:—

METAL POWDERS LTD., BLANTYRE.—Installation of Power Master Package boiler (oil fired).

COMMUNITY HALL, LESMAHAGOW.—Installation of Ideal Britannia boiler rated at 189,000 B.T.U.s. per hour and fired with a mixture of anthracite and coke.

TOMATO HOUSES, LANARK ROAD, BY LARKHALL.—Installation of a slow combustion type boiler, fuelled by an under feed stoker.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., LTD.—Installation of boiler plant for the new factory here comprising four super economic shell type boilers. Each boiler unit to be provided with a Sirocco induced draft fan and discharging to a steel chimney. The chimneys, one of which is installed with each boiler unit, have an internal diameter of 45 inches and an over-all height above the ground of 60 feet. The boilers are fitted with oil-burning equipment which includes a comprehensive set of automatic controls.

### Dairies

Visits to dairies by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors numbered 1,212.

Some further progress was made with the structural improvement and repair of dairy byres and dairy apartments bringing this County a step nearer the day when all registered premises will be in conformity with the appropriate sections of the Dairy Bye-laws. The rate of progress was somewhat slower than expected and this was in part due to the statement made in the House of Commons early in the year of a scheme to be introduced in the Autumn providing Government grants for the improvement of farm buildings. The conditions of eligibility for grant in respect of dairy byres and ancillary buildings were covered by the following terms of the scheme :—

The erection, alteration, enlargement or reconditioning of permanent farm buildings (other than dwellinghouses), yards, etc.

The provision of means of sewage disposal other than from dwelling-houses.

Repairs to rank for grant if they are associated with improvement work but not otherwise.

When the details of the announcement had been fully publicised there was a tendency on the part of those farmers and landlords, who had been under pressure to make improvements, to ask for a further allowance of time to renovate their premises so that they could await the introduction of the scheme expected to start on 1st September. Such requests were made in one or two cases where plans had already been approved many months before but the actual work had not even started. The Sub-Committee considered the position affecting one particular case and decided not to delay their policy towards bringing the premises up to the required standard. In view of the fact that other farms might be involved with grants under similar circumstances the Sub-Committee thought it advisable to acquaint the Department of Health with the action being taken and at the same time ascertain the Department's attitude to the problem generally. The Department replied that they did not wish to question the decision of the County Council as they considered that Local Authorities generally are in the best position to decide whether the merits of a case are such that it would be reasonable to allow postponement.

In several other cases which were reviewed by the Sub-Committee, it was decided not to extend the period of grace already given for improvements since this would be unfair to those farmers who had previously brought their premises up-to-date without grant. It was therefore agreed to revoke the certificates of registration, a short time limit being allowed for the disposal of stock.

Despite the difficulties arising from the uncertain position in which a few farmers found themselves there was some progress in the improvement of the condition of buildings generally. In fact of the remaining 155 fully registered (non-designated) farms referred to in last Annual Report, 17 were renovated and 9 (including 6 revoked certificates) were discontinued. This left a balance of 29 farms in this category, 17 of which already mainly conform with the Bye-laws although the necessary equipment has not been provided for sterilising utensils, etc.

Towards the end of the year the Committee were furnished with a report on the current position of the remaining 22 non-designated farms which had not been raised to Bye-law standard, and after



consideration of such cases, varying periods of time were given for the completion of the necessary work. A summary of the general position at 31/12/57 is as follows :—

*Fully Registered (Non-Designated) Farms*

Renovated and granted Designated Licences	...	...	17	
Discontinued (including 6 certificates revoked)	...	...	9	
			—	26
Mainly Conform	...	...	...	7
Work in Progress	...	...	...	12
Negotiations Continuing	...	...	...	10
			—	29
				—
				55
				==

The position with regard to the balance of 6 provisionally registered farms was affected in a similar manner by the scheme of improvement grants. At 2 of these farms the repair work was completed during the year and full registration was thereafter granted. At 3 of the remaining farms after pleas had been made to defer action pending application being made for grants the Committee considered they had already given ample time to permit the defective conditions to be remedied and accordingly they revoked the certificates of registration. Two of the farmers concerned exercised their right of appeal to the Sheriff against the revocation and in each case the Sheriff continued the certificate in force for a specified period to give a further opportunity for the improvements to be carried out. The time allowed had not expired at the end of the year, but it is fully expected that the Committee's drastic action will give the necessary impetus to the work of repair and renovation. The summarised position of *provisional* registrations is presently as follows :—

Premises conform and fully registered	...	...	...	2
Registration Revoked	...	...	...	1
			—	3
Registrations Revoked but continued by Sheriff	...	...	2	
Premises to continue only during present tenancy	...	...	1	
			—	3
				—
				6
				==

The number of premises at which improvements were carried out varying from minor alterations and repair to new and extended byres was 55. This was made up as follows :—

*New or Extended Byres.*

Kirklands, Dunsyre.  
 Croft, Newbigging.  
 Whitehill, Carluke.  
 Huntlyhill, Lanark.  
 Overwood, Stonehouse.  
 Flatt, East Kilbride.  
 West Cauldcoats, Strathaven.  
 West Overton, Strathaven.  
 Auldhouse, East Kilbride.  
 Burnhouse, East Kilbride.  
 Bogside, Newmains.

*New Dairy Premises.*

Bardykes, Blantyre.

*Renovations, Improvements or Repairs.*

Benthead, Auchengray.  
 Hill of Kilncadzow, Carluke.  
 Mid Henshilwood, Forth.  
 Bellfield, Crawford.  
 Canderwater, Stonehouse.  
 Baillicshole, Coalburn.  
 Birkwood Mains, Lesmahagow.  
 Eastwood, Lesmahagow.  
 North Garngour, Lesmahagow.  
 Ladehead, Kirkmuirhill.  
 Harperfield, Sandilands.  
 Killalees, Kirkmuirhill.  
 Midtown, Coalburn.  
 Stockhill, Coalburn.  
 Byretown, Kirkfieldbank.

Burnhead, Lesmahagow.  
Merchanthall, Coalburn.  
Dillars, Lesmahagow.  
Middlefield, Coalburn.  
Kypewaterhead, Kirkmuirhill.  
Scorrieholm, Lesmahagow.  
Nether Birkwood, Kirkmuirhill.  
Couplaw, Strathaven.  
Netherholm, Strathaven.  
Drumboy, Strathaven.  
Snabe, Drunclog.  
Avonside, Strathaven.  
Whitecraigs, Glassford.  
East Drumloch, Glassford.  
Devonhill, Hamilton.  
Townfoot of Heads, Glassford.  
Carscallan, Quarter.  
Little Earnock, Hamilton.  
Watston, Stonehouse.  
Craighead, Blantyre.  
Busbyside, Busby.  
Home, Hartwood.  
Branchalburn, Wishaw.  
Stepends, Plains.  
Mains, Harthill.  
Loan, Harthill.  
Auchinairn, Bishopbriggs.  
Staylee, Riggend.



A table giving the number of registrations and types of licences held in each parish in Lanarkshire is given on the previous page of this report, but briefly the relative figures so far as these affect producers are as follows :—

Total number of dairy farms in County	...	1,049
Number of these dairy farms fully registered	...	1,046 or 99.7%
Number provisionally registered	... ..	3 or .3%
Number of dairy farms licensed to produce designated milk, i.e., Certified and T.T.	... ..	1,017 or 96.9%
Number not licensed to produce designated milk		32 or 3.0%

It may be taken that the figure of 1,017 is the actual number of farms up to standard in respect of structural conditions to meet the requirements of the Dairy Byc-laws and the regulations governing the production of designated milk.

REGISTRATION.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 132 making a total of 1,325 registered dairies—1,049 producers and 276 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 34 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 20,340.

EXEMPTED PREMISES.—The condition and cleanliness of the 342 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 513.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (ORDERS).—In respect of applications for designated licences 118 score cards were completed in connection with the condition of the various premises involved.

BURGH OF BIGGAR.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

BURGH OF LANARK.—There are 5 registered retailers of milk in the Burgh and the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order.

## Ice-Cream

The following table shows the position in respect of premises registered in accordance with the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of Certificates of registration in force at 31st December, 1957 ...	121	124
Number of applications for registration considered during 1957 :—		
(i) Number granted ... ..	7	23
(ii) Number refused ... ..	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1957 ... ..	12	24
Exempted Premises :—		
Landward Area ... ..	257	—
Biggar (Burgh) ... ..	3	—
Lanark (Burgh) ... ..	10	—

Routine inspections were again made of all premises and vehicles and various contraventions of the Ice-Cream Regulations brought to the notice of traders. There was little change in the general construction of existing premises throughout the year although in one case at Carluke, where the premises were regarded as too small for the amount of business carried on plans were submitted for larger apartments after a considerable degree of pressure on the owner-occupier.

A problem has arisen in recent years with regard to shops in new housing estates where the premises have been built in a group without any regard for the trade to be carried on in each shop or the legislation which may govern particular trades. Difficulty is usually experienced where an ice-cream merchant wishes to set up business because the size and arrangement of the apartments is such as to make subdivision in keeping with the standards envisaged by the Ice-Cream



Regulations almost impossible. Traders do not wish to embark on wholesale alterations to the premises, which are only rented, due to the high cost involved and the initial doubt in their minds about the financial prospects of their business. No relaxation can be permitted however, especially with regard to completely new premises and in the face of strong opposition this Department has insisted on a proper separation of the ice-cream manufacturing process from the other business conducted in the shop. It is now ten years since the Regulations were made and it would appear that even after this period of time, certain manufacturers still plead ignorance of the standards required for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream. To bring their knowledge of modern hygienic arrangements up-to-date requires prodigious patience and is a time-consuming and even wearisome affair particularly when other urgent work is crying out for attention. One wonders in this day and age of " Organisation and Methods " how the hours required for such negotiations by the Sanitary Inspector can be estimated with even a degree of accuracy. The time spent is well worth-while, however, when it results in a greater awareness of the need for strict cleanliness and the construction and equipping of the apartments in a satisfactory manner.

### Food Hygiene

Once again I must express my disappointment that the long awaited Food Hygiene Regulations under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 are not yet finalised.

An endeavour has been made over the past few years to anticipate the contents of the Regulations where plans are under consideration for new bakehouses, shops and food premises generally. Most persons on behalf of whom plans are submitted for such businesses are very co-operative although it is pointed out that our recommendations lack legislative force.

Adjustments were made in plans for three bakehouses with regard to toilet and cloakroom facilities, provision of wash-hand basins and hot water within the baking apartments, construction of floors, walls and roofs, storage accommodation for ingredients and facilities for washing utensils, all from the point of view of maintaining a high standard of hygiene. Many plans were considered having this object in mind and in the case of a large hotel it was also necessary to make several adjustments to meet what is thought may be demanded under

the Regulations. The uncertainty which exists with regard to their exact composition places one in an invidious position and it is hoped that this unhappy situation will no longer obtain when the new Regulations are introduced.

### **Street Traders**

Whilst there are no regulations in the County of Lanark governing the licensing of street traders except in the specified instances of milk retailers and ice-cream vendors, such regulations do operate in the City of Glasgow. Many of the applicants in the City store their vehicles and unsold goods in premises within the County and I am requested to certify the suitability of such premises before licences are granted. Thirty-seven such inspections were made during the year, and in each case the premises were found to be satisfactory.

### **Unsound Food and Food Inspection**

During the year there were 2,255 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 15,937 lb. of foodstuffs were made by the Sanitary staff.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc., and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

Tabular statement showing unsound food (other than carcase meat found unfit at Slaughterhouse examinations) seized under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, or after 1st August under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

## CANNED AND PACKED FOODS

		<i>Food</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
2,704	Tins	Meat Products ...	4	8	1	22	7
532	Tins	Beans and Peas ...	—	3	3	3	4
1,641	Tins	Fruit ...	—	19	2	3	5
530	Tins	Soup and Vegetables	—	4	1	12	13
110	Tins	Milk and Cream ...	—	—	2	14	2
155	Tins	Fish ...	—	1	1	24	15
72	Tins	Fruit Juice ...	—	—	3	17	15
47	Tins	Fruit Preserves ...	—	—	2	14	7
80	Tins	Pudding ...	—	—	2	8	13
114	Tins	Spaghetti ...	—	—	2	26	13
5	Tins	Macaroni ...	—	—	—	3	8
17	Tins	Syrup and Treacle	—	—	—	19	—
6	Tins	Baking Powder ...	—	—	—	—	6
15	Tins	Baking Soda ...	—	—	—	5	10
10	Tins	Mustard ...	—	—	—	8	4
1	Tin	Frozen Eggs ...	—	—	1	—	—
12	Tins	Pepper ...	—	—	—	—	12
1	Tin	Sugar Corn ...	—	—	—	1	—
39	Bars	Ice-Cream ...	—	—	—	4	10
127	Bars	Ice-Bars ...	—	—	—	15	14
1	Bottle	Salad Dressing ...	—	—	—	—	6
6	Bottles	Tomato Sauce ...	—	—	—	2	10
40	Bottles	Mineral Waters ...	—	—	—	20	—
328	Cubes	Oxo Cubes ...	—	—	—	5	2
2	Jars	Honey ...	—	—	—	2	—
1	Jar	Pickles ...	—	—	—	—	10
1	Jar	Macedime ...	—	—	—	—	10
1	Jar	Chutney ...	—	—	—	—	10
1	Jar	Ravioli ...	—	—	—	—	15
1	Jar	Olives ...	—	—	—	—	7
2	Packets	Tea ...	—	—	—	2	—
56	Packets	Sugar ...	—	—	2	—	—
47	Packets	Peas and Beans ...	—	—	1	2	6
7	Packets	Fruit ...	—	—	—	4	9
11	Packets	Chips ...	—	—	—	5	3
1	Packet	Cheese ...	—	—	—	—	4
30	Packets	Cheese Spread ...	—	—	—	6	9
7	Packets	Corn Flakes ...	—	—	—	13	8
22	Packets	Porridge Oats ...	—	—	—	22	—
44	Packets	Rusks ...	—	—	—	8	4
25	Packets	Cooking Fat ...	—	—	—	12	8
6	Packets	Fish Dressing ...	—	—	—	2	4
60	Packets	Coffee ...	—	—	—	11	3
30	Packets	Gravy Powder ...	—	—	—	3	12
1	Packet	Butter ...	—	—	—	—	8
Totals 6,949 Containers			6	3	3	—	2

## UNPACKED FOODS

## UNPACKED FOODS

<i>Food</i>							<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Meat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	4	—
Fish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	13	1
Cheese ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	15	2
Confections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	18	—
Raisins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	14	—
Potatoes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	12	—	2	—
Sugar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Semolina ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2	—
Biscuits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	16	—
Plums ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	2	—
Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	16	8
Cake ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	15	—
							—	18	2	5	11

## Burial Grounds

The old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

No requests for interments in the closed portions of the burial grounds at Carnwath, Wilsontown and Leadhills were received during the year.

Inquiry was made by the holder of two lairs in the closed Wrangholm Churchyard, New Stevenston as to whether future burials therein would be permitted. Thorough probing indicated that the necessary depth to comply with the conditions laid down by the Order in Council could not be obtained, and the owner was informed that only the burial of cremated human remains could be permitted therein.

CHRYSTON EAST CHURCH OLD BURYING GROUND.—Corroborative evidence on the conditions at the above Burying Ground was given in the Sheriff Court, Glasgow, on 10th September, 1957. After hearing of the degree of overcrowding, the state of neglect, and the damage being done by vandals the Sheriff agreed to make application to the Secretary of State for Scotland for an Order-in-Council declaring the Burying Ground closed. No appearance for right of burial was made during the hearing and when the Order-in-Council becomes operative no further burials will be permitted.

## Inspections by Sanitary Staff

### INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF—

<i>Housing</i>	<i>No. of Inspec- tions</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>No. of Inspec- tions</i>
Unfit Dwellings ... ..	7,558	Nuisances ... ..	43,387
Overcrowded Dwellings ... ..	844	Dairies ... ..	1,212
Sub-let Dwellings ... ..	184	Factories ... ..	674
Dirty Dwellings ... ..	49	Tents and Vans ... ..	83
Rent Act Certificates ... ..	446	Unsound Food ... ..	2,155
Bugs, Beetles, etc., Infestation	839	Pigstyes ... ..	169
Squatters' Camps ... ..	163	Offensive Trades ... ..	76
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,657	Public Conveyances ... ..	1,767
	<hr/>	Cinemas ... ..	2
	12,740	Schools ... ..	10
	<hr/>	Ice-Cream Premises ... ..	230
		Water ... ..	200
		Rag Flock ... ..	14
		Drain Tests ... ..	15
		Rats and Mice Infestation	1,079
		Seasonal Workers Premises	13
		Scavenging ... ..	54,501
		Miscellaneous ... ..	1,105
			<hr/>
			106,795
			<hr/>

### Rivers Pollution Prevention

The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951, which provides for the establishment of River Purification Boards to operate the Act and makes new provision for maintaining or restoring the cleanliness of rivers now operates throughout the County of Lanark.

Whilst the County is mainly included within the Clyde River Purification Board area, other small parts are included within four other areas, viz., Forth, Lothians, Tweed and Solway and the appointed Boards are now operating. The appointed day for the establishment of the Clyde Rivers Purification Board was 1st October, 1956. Up until that date the normal work associated with Rivers Pollution Prevention was carried out by the County Sanitary Inspector's staff but since then all matters associated with Rivers Pollution have been dealt with by the respective Boards.

In taking over the jurisdiction of Rivers Pollution in the County of Lanark the Boards have assumed control over areas which have been the subject of much investigation by the Public Health Department for many years. The efforts of the past have resulted in many improvements in Rivers Pollution particularly from the source of the Clyde to the Burgh of Rutherglen which will go a long way to ease the continuing operations of the Rivers Purification Board operating throughout the Clyde area.

I might say that co-operation between the Rivers Inspector, particularly of the Clyde River Board is encouraged and intimation of pollution noticed by the Divisional Sanitary Inspectorate staff given to the authority concerned. Information available in our files of past pollutions is freely given when required.

### Conclusion

In conclusion I have once again to record my thanks and appreciation to the members of my staff, both administrative and technical, for their whole-hearted co-operation throughout the year.

My indebtedness must also be expressed to the members of the County Council for their consideration in the many aspects of local problems which their personal contact with my Department necessitates.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,  
HAMILTON. 9th April, 1958.



## BURGH OF BIGGAR

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### Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report, 1957

HOUSING.—No new building operations by the Town Council were commenced in the Burgh during the year.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.—Five plans were submitted to the Dean of Guild Court during the year. These dealt with improvements to existing dwellings, extension to bakehouse premises, erection of a new bungalow, and the extension and improvement of the Municipal Hall. Where adjustments were required to obtain conformity with the Bye-laws, these were satisfactorily arranged after consultation with the owner or architect concerned, meetings on the site being held when necessary. In each of the cases dealt with, approval was recommended.

Regular inspections were made during the progress of the various works, and smoke-tests of drainage systems were duly carried out.

Projects previously approved which were completed during the year included the erection of a new bungalow and various improvements, of a mostly minor nature, to dwellinghouses. In one case, involving extension of a greenhouse, the Dean of Guild Court refused to grant approval as the proposal was contrary to the provisions of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, in relation to open spaces at the rear of dwellings. Notwithstanding this decision, however, the nurseryman concerned proceeded with the extension, although to a lesser extent than was at first proposed. On the matter being reported to the Town Council, the offender was called before the Dean of Guild Court and severely reprimanded, the extension in question being allowed to stand.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950 AND 1952—IMPROVEMENT GRANT.—No applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year.

HOUSING ALLOCATIONS. Three applicants for Council houses were visited during the year and points allotted for their respective housing conditions in accordance with the Town Council's points scheme.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—The dwellinghouse referred to in last Annual Report which was found to be without water-closet accommodation was again the subject of negotiation. As the tenant refused to consider any offers of alternative accommodation by the owner, however, no positive action was taken and the matter was still in abeyance at the end of the year.

SEASONAL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.—There is no seasonal workers' accommodation within the Burgh and no applications in this respect were received during the year.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954—RENT ACT, 1957.—Three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair following notice of increased rent in terms of the Rent Act, 1957. In each case an inspection of the dwelling was made and a detailed report submitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—No complaints regarding the quality or quantity of the Burgh water supply were received during the year and samples taken were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.—No major complaints were met with during the year with regard to the drainage or sewerage schemes within the Burgh. The proposed improvement and extension to the Sewage Purification Works, referred to in last Annual Report, was agreed to in principle by

the Department of Health for Scotland, but due to the present financial restrictions there was no indication by the end of the year as to when the work would actually be carried out.

DAIRIES.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Milk is delivered from the Creamery in bottles and thereafter retailed from the shop and by van, the empty bottles being returned daily to the Creamery. The other retailers purveying milk within the Burgh were also found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS.—The local cinema continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Inspections of all the factories and workshops within the Burgh were made during the year, when the number of such premises was found to be 16, comprising the following trades :—Engineers, 1 ; Weaving, 1 ; Bakers, 2 ; Motor Repairs, 4 ; Sausage Manufacturers, 4 ; Blacksmiths, 1 ; Plumbers, 1 ; Joiners, 1 ; Gasworks, 1.

The cleanliness of the sanitary accommodation, particularly in industrial premises, occasionally gives rise to complaint, but in the few cases where such conditions are found, intimation to the persons responsible is usually sufficient to have the complaint rectified.

Negotiations and consultations on the site were held during the year in respect of extensions to one of the bakehouse premises, and after recommended adjustments had been made to the plan, work was commenced and was in progress at the end of the year.

NUISANCES.—Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh for the detection of nuisance conditions, but these were few and far between. On the rare occasions when action was necessary, a word to the owner or factor, or at most an Intimation, was sufficient to have the required remedial measures carried out. No Court proceedings were instituted during the year.

ICE CREAM.—There are three registered ice-cream premises within the Burgh, two for manufacture and sale and one for sale only. Regular routine inspections were made throughout the year and the premises were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles plying in this area.

TENTS AND VANS.—No cases involving tents and vans were met with in the area of the Burgh during the year.

SCAVENGING.—The collection of refuse within the Burgh continued to be satisfactorily carried out by the staff in the direct employment of the Town Council, the refuse being disposed of in the coup at Oxgate. No complaints in this respect were received during the year.

The public conveniences in the Burgh were maintained in a clean and satisfactory manner during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Inspections of food were carried out as and when requested by shopkeepers, the items seized being buried in the refuse coup.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.—The services of the County Rat Catcher were utilised wherever necessary, in private dwellings and at the refuse coup, all with satisfactory results.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary accommodation in the schools in the Burgh continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continued to be maintained in a generally satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the considerable amount of work carried out in the comparatively restricted area available. During the year a detailed inspection of the premises

was made by Colonel Kidston of the Department of Health for Scotland, his only recommendations being with regard to feeding and watering of the animals and the screening of the slaughterhall from an adjacent holding-pen.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.

COUNTY OF LANARK

COUNTY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

ON

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF  
HOUSEHOLD REFUSE, Etc.

FOR THE YEAR 1957

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R.S.A., M.Inst.P.C.,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*





## PUBLIC CLEANSING — 1957

## INTRODUCTORY

The collection of household refuse is one of the most important functions undertaken by the local authority. The heterogeneous mass of household refuse which is collected and disposed of regularly and efficiently throughout the County is a health service of very substantial importance. The service is so regular in many districts that the appearance of the dustman is an accepted fact by the housewife and passes unnoticed. This apparent indifference to an essential service remains only so long as there is space in the dustbin. Once this receptacle overflows without attention occupiers soon put pen to paper or make use of the telephone and voice their natural resentment at inefficiency. Cleansing is such a vital service that a complete breakdown would have a very serious effect throughout the County and be a menace to the health of the people.

A most important function in any cleansing department and one which is often sadly neglected, is public relations. A great many of the complaints and criticisms received in the department would never arise if there was a wider understanding by the general public of the functions and limitations of the Cleansing Service.

Although at times during 1957 due to weather conditions and labour difficulties, the refuse collection service was not all that could be desired, greater co-operation by the public could assist the staff materially. For example, during summer months a great deal of garden refuse is disposed of in the dustbin when it could be readily buried or deposited in the compost heap. Much unnecessary labour is created by shopkeepers in the disposal of large cartons and cardboard containers—some are squeezed into the dustbin and cannot be taken out without difficulty and in many instances the cartons are just placed outside the rear of the shops without being broken down flat to conserve space in the collecting vehicle. Dustbins are not in very many instances kept as clean as they should be and with wet and sticky refuse the loaders have difficulty in emptying the contents.

If careful studied disposal of all refuse was carried out by the housewife and shopkeepers, the outcome would undoubtedly be that in most housing schemes a once-weekly collection would be adequate which would result probably in a reduction both in general and capital expenditure. Indeed the person to benefit would be the ratepayer as it would assist in stemming the upward trend of the scavenging rate.

Another problem the department has to overcome is the interruptions to the service caused by local holidays, and as most of these fall on a Saturday or a Monday, no matter how widely the "No collection" notice is advertised in the local papers, it seems to make no difference to the storm of complaints which arrive in the department during the days following the holiday from angry ratepayers complaining that their bin has not yet been emptied.

The collection of household refuse is an essential service and if one of the bi-weekly days collection is missed because of a local holiday, that collection must be made up and it should be borne in mind that there being no additional labour available to be called upon to undertake this work, the department has no alternative but to allow a certain amount of overtime to overtake the collections. This, of course, means additional costs.

The perfect solution to such problems, it seems, does not exist and although a *same-day* collection cannot be achieved for 52 weeks in the year an excellent service is provided throughout the County, weather, labour, sickness and holidays permitting.

Cleansing still remains a delegated function of the District Councils in this County except for the control and maintenance of the mechanical equipment in use. This means that the County Special Scavenging District is administered in part by nine different bodies plus the County Sanitary Inspector on behalf of the Special Districts Committee of the County Council, the only service in the County to be controlled in such a manner.

This multiplicity of control was the subject of a report by the County Sanitary Inspector to the County Council showing the present administrative position and a Sub-Committee was formed to examine the whole question. After the Nine District Councils had expressed their views on the existing arrangements the County Council agreed that no further action be taken pending the completion of the Organisation and Method review of the County Administration shortly to be commenced.

#### PRESENT SERVICE

In the Landward Area of the County there are approximately 87,451 occupied houses and of these 85,616 or 97.9 per cent are receiving a regular household collection service. The following table shows the distribution of premises receiving the service throughout the County.

District	Drivers	Loaders	Bin Boys	Within or outwith C.S.S.D.	No. of Houses	No. of Shops	No. of Factories	No. of Schools	No. of Hospitals	Total No. of Premises of receiving Service
FIRST	...	2	—	Within Outwith	729 246	32 8	9 —	5 5	— 1	775 260
SECOND	...	10	—	Within Outwith	4,227 303	189 4	9 1	15 3	— 2	4,340 313
THIRD	...	14	—	Within Outwith	5,351 453	234 8	47 —	14 10	3 2	5,649 473
FOURTH	...	20	—	Within Outwith	8,809 220	458 1	35 1	14 6	3 —	9,319 228
FIFTH	...	26	7	Within Outwith	10,347 123	294 1	45 —	15 2	— 1	10,701 127
SIXTH	...	40	—	Within Outwith	17,080 21	738 —	101 —	24 —	— 2	17,943 21
SEVENTH	...	22	—	Within Outwith	8,900 169	279 3	69 1	15 2	2 —	9,265 175
EIGHTH	...	25	6	Within Outwith	11,891 35	349 —	12 —	14 —	4 —	12,270 35
NINTH	...	47	—	Within Outwith	15,249 112	415 5	47 1	28 —	3 1	15,742 119
NINTH (under Contract)	...	—	—	Within Outwith	1,347 4	21 —	— —	— —	3 —	1,371 4
TOTAL	...	—	—	Within	83,930	3,009	374	144	18	87,375
TOTAL	...	—	—	Outwith	1,686	30	4	28	7	1,755
GRAND TOTAL	51	206	13		85,616	3,039	378	172	25	89,130

Sixty-eight signed obligations to pay the appropriate assessments were received during the year from owners and occupiers of houses situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District requesting a service. These obligations involved a total of 78 houses, 1 school and 1 cafe and the refuse from these premises is now being collected and disposed of.

### LABOUR

Labour recruitment remains a serious problem. The necessity of maintaining a regular service throws undue strain on the small hard core of permanent employees.

During the year 243 persons were engaged of whom 99 remained with the department at the end of the year. On the other hand 222 employees left the service during the same period, 54 having completed 12 months service or more. The remaining 168 left after varying periods of service. The number of employees engaged during the year represented 72·7 per cent of the total establishment and the number which left during the year 66·5 per cent.

The training of new employees unfamiliar with the districts, places more than normal responsibility on the foreman and the Divisional Inspectors in the various areas. Bearing in mind, however, the incidence of sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the greater carrying distances which the modern layout of new housing schemes entail, the frequency of service maintained was of a reasonably high standard.

The Department was unable to comply with a request for a once-weekly cleansing service to be provided for the 12 dwellings at Woodside Terrace and Beechwood Cottage, Bishopbriggs, due to the abnormal distance the vehicle operating in this area would have been required to travel to provide such a service. The construction of a large private housing development which will require to be serviced when completed had also to be borne in mind in reaching the decision.

A petition signed by residents of Luggiebank Village containing a request for a regular collection of household refuse was received during the year. The request was given every consideration by the Department and apart altogether from the loss of £60 per annum if the service had been provided, neither the existing staff nor vehicles were sufficient to undertake the work which would have been involved.

The minimum wages for Cleansing employees are laid down by the Joint Industrial Council and in the County of Lanark as at 31st December, 1957, these were :—

Foreman	...	...	...	£10 10 1
Driver	...	...	...	8 19 4
Loader	...	...	...	8 12 7
Coup Attendant	...	...	...	8 12 7

The above rates include 12s. per week dirty money and 2s. per week for loaders and coup attendants after 13 weeks service. The rates do not, however, include the extra 5s. per week paid to employees who are engaged in emptying privy middens and to drivers of vehicles of an unladen weight of over 5 tons and  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour if trailers are in use. All these rates mentioned are paid in excess of the rates of pay laid down by the Joint Industrial Council.

An increase of 7s. 4d. per week was recommended by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council to take effect from 1st April, 1957.

During the year a driver in the Seventh District Council area was prosecuted for the theft of petrol from Newmains garage and was fined £15. The Divisional Inspector's suspicions were first aroused when he observed a 2-gallon can full of petrol in the garage and although a watch was kept, the can was removed without an arrest being made. Thereafter, the garage was kept under observation by the Inspector, his assistant and foreman. This entailed observations both late in the evening and early morning and was ultimately rewarded when the culprit was caught in the act of removing five gallons of petrol.

The direct labour staff employed in connection with the County Special Scavenging District now comprises a personnel of 334. This number has increased by 104 since 1950, when the figure was 230. The following table shows the distribution of the staff within the Nine District Council Areas :—



District	Drivers	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Public				Foremen	Total
						Backcourt Sweepers	Convenience Attendants	Watchmen			
FIRST	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
SECOND	3	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
THIRD	4	14	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	22
FOURTH	5	20	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	33
FIFTH	6	26	7	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	46
SIXTH	10	40	—	2	7	—	2	—	—	1	62
SEVENTH	5	22	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	35
EIGHTH	6	25	6	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	48
NINTH	11	47	—	4	1	1	6	—	—	1	71
TOTAL	51	206	13	17	14	6	21	1	5	—	334

Three Contractors are still engaged in the collection of household refuse from Calderbank, Glengowan and Caldercruix, and four agricultural houses at Luggiebank. They continue to give every satisfaction in their work and the cost to the County Council for the year was £2,855.

One would have thought that the protective clothing issued to the employees by the Department would reduce the amount paid out as sick-pay and also encourage others to undertake this type of work. Alas that is not so. In many cases the clothing issued is rarely used during the inclement weather for which it is issued. This protective clothing costs the Department approximately £7 14s. 4d. per employee per annum.

The County Council again amended the Sick Pay Scheme at the beginning of the year. In the previous year no payment was made to an employee in respect of the first three consecutive working days of each period of illness. The following paragraph was added to that condition :—

“ Provided that, where, in any case, a continuous period of absence through sickness extends to twelve working days or more sick pay at the appropriate rate shall be granted in respect of the first three days of that period of sickness.”

I quote the paragraph because the result of the decision was to increase, to a very serious extent, the number of man-days lost during 1957 in the County where employees produced a medical certificate. The loophole left in the scheme allows an employee who may be fit for work after being off 7 days and who would normally have returned to work and only been paid 4 days sick-pay to remain off duty 12 days or more provided he obtains the necessary medical certificate so that he is entitled to receive full payment of sick-pay. This may lead to abuses of the sick-pay scheme and, of course, to a definite increase in costs to the County Council.

During the year there were 4,380 man-days lost for which medical certificates were produced and a total of £4,082 8s. 7d. was expended on sick pay. This shows an increase of 1,478 man-days and £1,808 5s. 8d. over last year.

Details of the reported sicknesses are as follows :—

			Days	Amount		
Respiratory Disease	...	...	1,180	£1,150	8	7
Gastric Condition	...	...	311	321	11	8
Rheumatic Conditions	...	...	486	472	1	1
Injuries	...	...	514	403	15	5
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	241	265	15	6
Skin Conditions	...	...	103	102	6	2
Strains and sprains	...	...	658	616	5	6
Various others	...	...	887	750	4	8
			<u>4,380</u>	<u>£4,082</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

In addition a further 4,405 man-days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing a medical certificate. This is an increase of 283 man-days from last year.

Details of the total man-days lost in Districts are as follows :—

District	Number of Days Absence		Percentage of
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate	man-days lost
First ...	16	9	2·86%
Second ...	96	22	2·88%
Third ...	170	12	2·84%
Fourth ...	615	197	8·45%
Fifth ...	532	895	10·66%
Sixth ...	659	1,044	9·43%
Seventh ...	303	540	8·27%
Eighth ...	856	821	12·00%
Ninth ...	1,133	865	9·56%

Altogether the total number of man-days lost was 8,785 or 9·03 per cent of the total working days.

The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows :—

Month				Number of Days Absence	
				Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
January	...	...	...	321	449
February	...	...	...	330	402
March	...	...	...	518	280
April	...	...	...	450	382
May	...	...	...	381	355
June	...	...	...	191	387
July	...	...	...	179	394
August	...	...	...	282	315
September	...	...	...	385	307
October	...	...	...	602	512
November	...	...	...	449	292
December	...	...	...	292	330
				<u>4,380</u>	<u>4,405</u>

Nature of Employment	Number of Days Absence		Amount of Sick Pay Expended
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate	
Foremen	11	Nil	£11 4 2
Drivers	750	221	752 19 0
Loaders	2,988	3,563	2,875 15 3
Coupmen	167	179	133 1 1
Back Court Sweepers	231	127	147 13 4
Bin Boys	170	220	105 17 0
Salvage Men	59	94	53 12 6
Public Convenience			
Attendants	4	1	2 6 3

Altogether the 8,785 days absence can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of five vehicles for a period of one year or in other words the area of the Fourth District Council (estimated population 35,450) being deprived of a cleansing service for the same period.

VEHICLES.—So long as the construction of new houses continues the fleet of cleansing vehicles must be increased in order to maintain a regular service at maximum efficiency. Although a restriction on Capital Expenditure was intimated during the year the County Council were fortunately permitted the full amount estimated to purchase vehicles and mechanical equipment very much required to meet the expansion of the service and to replace older vehicles in use.

Demonstrations of different types of vehicles were carried out during the year in the New Town of East Kilbride. These new types of Cleansing vehicles included an Albion Chassis with Gibson Pendulum body; a Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft tipper; and a Dennis "Major II" rear loading vehicle. The Albion with Gibson body and Dennis vehicles were able to operate all through the morning and did not require to journey to the coup to tip. This in itself was a saving of 40 minutes in time and also resulted in approximately 104 more bins being emptied than is normally carried out in the forenoon's work by the ordinary type of vehicles.

Dustless loading of refuse is most desirable and the rear loading type of vehicle is superior to the side loader type although the latter is less costly to purchase and in certain outlying districts still of real advantage. The Department have on order for the financial year 1957-58 five vehicles of the rear loading type and one side loader together with two 5 cwt. vans for the use of the Foremen in the Sixth and Eighth District Council areas.

The steady expansion of the Cleansing Service in the County is borne out by the increase in the number of vehicles operating. Altogether 58 vehicles were engaged during the year in the collection of household refuse (this is an increase of 10 since 1950), 2 in the collection of Kitchen Waste and 2 Commer Vans used by the Cleansing Foremen in the Fifth and Ninth District Council areas. The types of these vehicles are as follows :—

Make	Number
Dennis 10 cu. yard (side-loader) (petrol) ... ..	26
Dennis 10 cu. yard (side-loader) (diesel) ... ..	10
Dennis " Paxit " (rear loader) (petrol) ... ..	1
Dennis " Paxit " (rear loader) (diesel) ... ..	2
Dennis " Dual Tip " (rear loader) (diesel) ... ..	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cu. yard (side loader) (petrol) ...	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cu. yard (side loader) (diesel) ...	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yard (rear loader) (petrol) ...	4
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yard (rear loader) (diesel) ...	5
Thornycroft (side loader) ... ..	3
Thornycroft Lorry ... ..	2
Karrier " Gamecock " 10 cu. yard (side loader) (diesel) ...	2
Karrier " Dual Tip " (rear loader) (diesel) ... ..	1
Bedford Lorry ... ..	1
Commer Van (8 cwt.) ... ..	2

During the year this fleet in traversing 379,207 miles used 47,338 gallons of petrol and 14,633 gallons of fuel oil, the overall cost of which was £14,088. This is an increase of £1,300 from the previous year, and almost entirely due to the increase in the price of petrol and diesel oil. In addition 821 gallons of engine oil were used at a cost of £320 and a further £3,752 was expended on tyres and tubes.

While unable to give the figure expended in repairs and maintenance for the calendar year during the financial year 1956-57 the figure was £14,025. This was £2,742 over the estimate for that year.

The County Repairs Depot is responsible for the maintenance of all vehicles and I find it is extremely difficult, indeed impossible, to estimate with a real degree of accuracy what maintenance costs will amount to during any year. It does appear to me that some method should be devised whereby control over this expenditure should be maintained by the Repairs Depot, together with the responsibility of keeping within the estimated costs. In other words the County Repair Depot should contract at an estimated cost to keep the vehicles in good order over the financial year.



Five refuse collection vehicles all fitted with Diesel engines were introduced to the service during the year. These were :—

- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yard (rear loader),
  - 2 Dennis 10 cu. yard (side loaders),
  - 2 Karrier 10 cu. yard (side loaders),
- also a Commer 8 cwt. van.

There are now twenty-two refuse vehicles fitted with Diesel Engines operating in the County, but the manufacturers of these engines have not yet realised the potentiality of the municipal field, and more research is necessary to produce the best diesel engine at a reasonable and comparative cost for refuse collection work.

Regular attention to items such as brakes, air cleaners and tyre pressures, etc., can all play their part in fuel economy where a large fleet of vehicles is in operation and the following is a comparison in fuel consumption over a period of 3 years between diesel and petrol engines :—

	Mileage	Fuel Consumed Galls.	M.P.G.
Five 10 cu. yard vehicles (petrol)	116,958	21,265	5.5
Five 10 cu. yard vehicles (diesel)	120,060	10,548	11.3
Three 16/18 cu. yard vehicles (petrol) ... ..	71,073	14,778	4.8
Three 16/18 cu. yard vehicles (diesel) ... ..	63,238	7,538	8.4

Five vehicles, consisting of 3 Thornycrofts and 2 Dennis (side loading and single cabin type) were withdrawn from service during the year. These vehicles would have required a substantial sum of money spent on them to make them roadworthy, and due to the already large expenditure incurred in repair and maintenance of vehicles, it was decided that they be disposed of. The County Repairs Depot purchased the 3 Thornycrofts for £15 each for spare parts and the 2 Dennis vehicles had not been sold at the end of the year.

ACCIDENTS.—The number of accidents involving refuse vehicles decreased from 64 last year to 42. Thirteen of these accidents were caused by vehicles reversing and 16 occurred through no fault on the part of the driver. There were 25 Compensation Claims due to injury to cleansing personnel, 3 Burglaries, 6 Fire and 2 Miscellaneous Claims.

While burglary claims decreased by 8 from last year, fire claims increased by 5, and all except one occurred at refuse coups.

The Salvage Huts at Millburn, Larkhall, Crofthead, Bishopbriggs and Cambuslang were badly damaged by fire, so also was the Watchman's Hut at Cambuslang which was completely destroyed, and the Bristol Tractor operating at Blantyre Coup.

Twenty-nine drivers out of a total staff of 53 were nominated for Safe Driving Awards. Twenty-one received Diplomas which are given annually to drivers who have for one calendar year not been involved in any accident when driving or in charge of a vehicle. The remaining eight drivers have qualified for a bar to their five year medal.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—During the year 46,879 loads of refuse were collected and deposited in the various refuse coups throughout the County. This amounted in weight to approximately 98,039 tons.

The programme to provide the larger refuse coups in the County with mechanical equipment is progressing satisfactorily and there were on order at the end of the year a Chaseside Loadmaster with Shovel to operate on Blantyre refuse coup, a Bray Loading Shovel to operate on a new coup at Heathfield Moss, Garnkirk, and an ordinary Fordson Tractor with blade to operate in the various refuse coups in the Sixth District Council area.

On receipt of the Chaseside Loadmaster at Blantyre, the Bristol Tractor operating there at the moment will be transferred to Burnt-broom Refuse Coup to replace the small calldozer which is now out of date and not economical in operation. One other calldozer was withdrawn from service at the end of the year and sold for the sum of £27 10s.

At the end of the year there were 4 Bristol Tractors operating in the County—at Fallside Coup, Bellshill; Morriston Coup, Cambuslang; Millburn Coup, Larkhall and Blantyre coup. While these machines assist greatly in keeping the coups in order and free from nuisance, the expenditure incurred on maintaining them is becoming of some concern to me.

The following table has been collated on the expenditure involved in the operation of this mechanical equipment at tips during the financial year 1956-57 where there is a similarity of work involved.

District	Hours Worked	Gas Oil Galls. £ s. d.	Engine Oil Galls. £ s. d.	Repairs and Maintenance	Overa. Cost per ton
Sixth Bristol "22"	2,013	500 35 10 4	20 6 19 3	£508 10 9	5 5-6d
Eighth Bristol "22"	1,246	411 29 1 9	6 2 6 0	£400 17 0	6 11-2
	3,259	911 64 12 1	26 9 5 3	£909 7 9	6 0-4d

Two Thornycroft refuse collection vehicles which had been replaced were converted into lorries, and used to convey ashes for the top dressing of the coups at Blantyre and in the Ninth District Council areas.

A Chespaie fence, 60 yards long was erected at Millburn Coup to prevent paper blowing on to adjoining land, also an existing gate was resited and a notice board erected warning people against the indiscriminate dumping of refuse there.

The tipping ground at Mossvale Coup, Garnkirk, was nearing completion at the end of the year and negotiations were in progress for the lease of ground at Heathfield Moss, Garnkirk.

The tenancy of Symington Refuse Coup was terminated at Whitsunday and the site left in a tidy state. While all the refuse usually tipped at Symington Coup was being disposed of at Thankerton Coup, the Department were given notice of termination of let of this land as from Whitsunday, 1958. Negotiations were entered into for ground to be used to dispose of refuse collected in this area at Wiston, but no agreement had been reached at the end of the year.

Agreement was reached to extend the refuse coup at Midlock Farm, Crawford, and the rent to be increased from £3 to £5 per annum.

The lease of ground extending to 12 acres at Leemuir Farm, Carlisle, was agreed to during the year to be used as a refuse coup, the rent to be £10 per annum.

Some difficulty arose during the year in regard to the use of additional areas of land for coupling facilities at The Glasgow Royal Technical College grounds situated at Morriston Coup, Cambuslang. In order to obtain further ground the Department issued specifications

to Contractors to complete certain infilled areas as playing pitches and the lowest offer submitted amounting to £3,997 was accepted. Delay in sanctioning this capital expenditure prevented the work being commenced at the end of the year.

A number of outbreaks of fire at refuse coups occurred during the year largely due to vandalism and where the Fire Service was called to extinguish these fires the cost to the Department amounted to £124 5s. 6d.

Another service which is necessary on the refuse coups is that of The Pest Destruction Officer. The cost of the operations to the Department for the year was £435 9s. 5d.

GARAGING.—There is very little improvement in the garaging position from last year due to the continued embargo on Capital Expenditure for various projects.

Consent to borrowing in respect of alterations and improvements to Carluke Slaughterhouse to provide Garage accommodation is still awaited and while the Department were offered the use of the premises pending the agreed alterations being carried out, it was decided that in the best interests of the Department the present garaging arrangements in Carluke should be continued until such time as the move to the Slaughterhouse premises could be made on a permanent basis.

Consent to borrow £32,500 to construct new garage premises at Summerlee Road, Larkhall, was approved and tenders for the new premises have been invited, but negotiations for the acquisition of the site still await completion.

The position in the Blantyre area still remains unsatisfactory as with the continued rapid expansion of East Kilbride where one new vehicle is required each year to keep abreast with the service, the existing garage premises are inadequate.

At Cambuslang, the enclosing of an old refuse bunker was carried out and converted into storage accommodation as there is little free floor space in the garage. The re-surfacing of the roadway leading to the depot was also approved.

The progress in completing the required improvements at Shottskirk garage, Shotts, is most unsatisfactory and is causing considerable concern among the employees. However, the matter has been taken up with the Architect and it is hoped that alterations will soon be completed.

A request for the provision of mess-room and ablution accommodation at Bellshill Scavenging Depot was approved in principle at the



end of the year subject to a meeting with Trade Union representatives to discuss the matter further.

Other projects throughout the County are either awaiting consent to borrowing or planning approval.

The cost of garaging the cleansing fleet in the financial year 1956-57 was £1,864.

**STREET CLEANSING.**—The Department is responsible for cleansing certain private streets in the County and the total cost of providing this Service in the last financial year was £3,280. This is an increase of £339 from the previous year.

There are now 118 litter receptacles erected throughout the County and from the use the general public make of them it would appear that the public are not litter-conscious. Collecting litter from streets and open spaces costs the County a considerable sum of money each year and the general public should realise that some assistance from them would reduce the cost involved to quite a substantial extent.

It would appear that the only way of succeeding in making the public litter-minded would be the introduction of local Bye-laws making it an offence to deposit litter and other refuse on the highways and in public places. Until action of this kind is taken, the ratepayer will require to continue payment for work which to some extent should be unnecessary.

**PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.**—During the year 329 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of houses within the County Special Scavenging District, requiring them to provide covered galvanised iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. In 57 cases non-compliance with these Notices was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings being instituted in terms of Section 24 of the Act. Eventually all the required dustbins were supplied.

The use of different types and sizes of the receptacles in varying state of repair has a serious effect upon the rate of collections and also increases the risk of accidents to employees.

The replacement of defective bins by owners is a fairly lengthy process if statutory notices have to be served and the procedure in force at the moment in this County leaves much to be desired. It takes up valuable time both by office and inspectorate staff.

The number of bins supplied to County Council houses was 4,202. This is 115 more than last year.

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**—With the continued restriction on Capital Expenditure on the erection of public conveniences, no new projects were commenced during the year. In accordance with the priority programme the new convenience at Annfield Road, Eddlewood, was completed and opened while the convenience at King George V Playing Field, Salsburgh, was still under construction but nearing completion.

There are now 58 Public Conveniences in the County, and the cost of maintaining these throughout the financial year 1956-57 was £7,553. This is an increase of £1,614 over the previous year.

It is interesting to note that although the erection of conveniences has meantime ceased, the cost of maintaining the existing structures continues to increase year after year. The cost of repairing malicious damage in the last financial year was approximately £585.

The convenience at Roman Place, Bothwellhaugh, erected in 1954, was so badly damaged by irresponsible vandals that it was decided to close the premises for a period to ascertain the reaction of the community. As there has been, up to the moment, no demand by the local inhabitants to have the convenience re-opened one can only deplore the *laissez-faire* attitude of the public to their own property.

An area of ground extending to 0.085 of an acre situated at the rear of the public convenience at Garrowhill was sold for the sum of £220.

A suggestion was made by the East Kilbride Development Corporation that the capital cost of erecting conveniences in the New Town be met by the Corporation at the outset and, on completion, be maintained by the County Council. The County Council, however, could not see their way to agree to such a suggestion.

**EAST KILBRIDE.**—There are now 5,526 houses, 86 shops, 14 factories and 6 schools in East Kilbride. To service this town twice-weekly, three 16/18 cubic yard vehicles are engaged comprising a staff of 3 drivers, 16 loaders and 4 bin boys. Over and above the collection of refuse the shops receive an additional twice-weekly special salvage collection.

The planned layout of this New Town has, to some extent, slowed up refuse collection. To gain access to some of the dustbins necessitates a lengthy carry and with narrow roads and numerous cul-de-sacs the carriage of dustbins is such that incidents often arise between tenant and cleansing employees when to lighten the task of refuse collection short cuts are taken over open frontages.



EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.—There were no extensions to the boundaries of the existing County Special Scavenging District during the year.

**Salvage**—The overall picture in the waste paper market is less gloomy than it appeared during the early part of the year. Although during the year the Northern Waste Paper Company requested a temporary curtailment in the intake of mixed waste paper from 50 tons to 37 tons per month the market improved towards the latter part of the year.

There is a growing list of special treatment of paper such as plastic coating, cellophane lamination and polythene coating, all of which spoil or prevent the pulping of waste paper. These harmful materials require to be identified and removed from the collected paper, taking up valuable time of the employees.

The departmental general salvage scheme continued to function throughout the year and no difficulty, except in the case of waste paper, was experienced in disposing of the materials collected.

The price paid by the Northern Waste Paper Company for the different grades of waste-paper was as follows :—

Mixed Waste	...	...	£7	0	0 per ton
Strawboard	...	...	6	10	0 per ton
Newspaper...	...	...	9	10	0 per ton
Selected Waste	...	...	7	10	0 per ton

The salvage receipts for the year were as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper (Mixed)	582	11	—	—	4,078	8	3
Waste Paper (Other Grades)	115	9	3	—	987	15	0
Tins	139	16	3	14	733	7	10
Scrap Metal	17	9	2	—	120	7	7
Brass	—	—	—	27	1	4	0
Aluminium	—	2	3	27	37	5	0
Copper	—	—	1	13	2	4	0
Rags	2	18	1	—	46	12	0
Hair	—	—	—	22	0	5	6
Flock	—	3	2	25	0	12	1
Carpets	—	9	—	3	1	2	7
String	—	2	2	—	0	18	9
Scrap Tyres	—	1	—	—	1	10	0

Total Weights	...	859 tons 5 cwts. 1 qr. 19 lbs.
Gross Receipts	...	£6,011 12s. 7d.
Gross Expenditure	...	£4,149 0s. 0d.
Net Receipts	...	£1,862 12s. 7d.
Yield per 1,000 of population per annum	...	£5 18s. 3d.
Yield per person per annum	...	£0 0s. 1.4d.

A request from the employees' Trade Union that a separate salvage bonus scheme be introduced for their members operating in the Sixth District Council was not agreed to by the County Council.

The separate collection of Kitchen Waste in the Sixth District Council area continues to operate, but the quantity of this material collected is reducing year by year. There are approximately 201 communal bins and 3,143 small bins in use and a total of 638 tons 5 cwts. 3 qrs. of waste food was collected. The receipts amounted to £3,156 17s. 0d.

Generally engaged in collecting this material are two vehicles, but in the latter part of the year one vehicle managed to cover the service. The distance traversed was 17,188 miles and the vehicles consumed 2,432 gallons of petrol amounting in cost to £544.

The contract for the sale of kitchen waste was renewed with Mr. J. D. Kirkby, Pig Breeder, at a price of £5 per ton, but this was increased to £5 6s. 0d. per ton from 1st October, 1957.

Taking all the salvage materials collected together the following table shows the total amount collected in each district :—

District	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Total Receipts
First ...	—	—	—	—	—
Second ...	—	—	—	—	—
Third ...	91	—	1	—	£634 10 4
Fourth ...	61	18	2	—	428 5 10
Fifth ...	132	2	2	—	845 15 1
Sixth ...	1,040	2	1	—	6,006 12 5
Seventh ...	8	4	2	—	57 16 3
Eighth ...	89	12	2	22	694 0 2
Ninth ...	74	10	1	25	501 9 6
Totals ...	1,497	11	—	19	9,168 9 7

To collect the salvage materials throughout the County 26 trailers are in operation. Tax and Insurance for a year amounts to £585 and this year the total sum expended on repairs and maintenance was £517, a total of £1,102.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1957, the amount and value of materials collected has been as follows,—

Waste Paper ...	...	15,725 tons valued at	£107,735
Other Materials	...	38,740 tons valued at	78,511
		<u>54,465</u>	<u>£186,246</u>

COSTS.—The cost of collection and disposal of household refuse in the financial year 16th May, 1956, to 15th May, 1957, was £222,801. This is an increase of £22,457 from the previous year and was due to wage increases and repairs and maintenance to vehicles. Indeed the increase in the latter was £4,222.

In the same financial year the total receipts were £14,411 a decrease of £1,160 from the previous year, which was mainly due to the reduced price and curtailment of supplies of waste paper to the mills.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the Cleansing Service in the financial year 1956-57 :—

Subject Heading of Expenditure	£	%
Loan Charges ... ..	16,172	7.22
House Letting and rating—repayments to owners ...	2,086	.93
County (General) ... ..	4,864	2.19
Collection of household refuse ... ..	162,987	73.16
Disposal of household refuse ... ..	10,110	4.54
Garaging of Vehicles ... ..	1,864	.84
Private Street Cleansing ... ..	3,220	1.45
Collection of Salvage ... ..	7,229	3.25
Public Conveniences ... ..	7,520	3.38
Local Government Superannuation ... ..	5,908	2.66
Miscellaneous Expenditure ... ..	841	.38

It is interesting to note that in 1950 the cost of collection and disposal of household refuse was £94,000 while taking the two headings together today the sum is £173,097 an increase of £79,097 over a period of 7 years.

Of the total expenditure incurred in the County on all services for one year, the increase in the scavenging allocation has been small. In 1955 it was 1·58 per cent and this year it is 1·63 per cent which indicates that cleansing expenditure is being very well controlled.

The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 16th May, 1956, to 15th May, 1957.

Number of Houses serviced in the County 85,616 (Estimated Population 315,699)	Total Expendi- ture	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Nett collection costs including wages, repairs to vehicles, garaging, salvage, kitchen waste, etc. ...	£164,285	£1 18 4·5	£521 10 9·5
Net disposal costs, including wages and maintenance ...	10,279	0 2 4·8	32 12 7·6
Nett cost of operating service per week ...			£3,357
Nett cost per head of the population per week			2½d.
Nett cost per house per week... ..			9½d.
In the year 1950 the nett cost per house per week was ... ..			6d.

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1957-58 the cost of all the Cleansing services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £245,565 whilst the receipts from salvage, etc., will amount to £30,313 leaving a balance of £215,252 to be obtained from rates, necessitating a rate of 1/10d. per £1. This is an increase of a penny halfpenny from the previous year and ninepence from the year 1950.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion the public in general are not aware of the variety and magnitude of the tasks confronting those responsible for operating the Cleansing service and so may be lacking in appreciation of the efforts made on their behalf by the administrative staff and employees. Like most public services, it is an axiom that the less the public are aware of it, the better it is being performed.

I have to record my thanks and appreciation to all the employees of the Cleansing Service and the administrative and technical staffs for their wholehearted co-operation throughout the year.

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